The Centre Reporter.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

AN IMPRUDENT OHIO POLITICAL BOSS.

Hanna's Man Uses Checks Instead of Cold Cash in Trying to Bribe the Populists.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Boss Hanna's man, Dick, may be relieved of the management of the Hanna campaign in Ohio. He has got himself the ill will of the Republican magnates for having bungled his work in bribing certain Ohio Populists. Instead of using cash, he was thoughtless enough to have used checks and these disagreeable proofs of bribery have gotten into the wrong hands. The magnates aforesaid expected Dick to arrange for the nomination of a straight Populist state ticket in Ohio, and for other Populist assistants to the Republican state and legislative tickets, especially the latter, but they did'nt expect him to do it so clumsily as to be caught at it. As no explanation has been or can be put forward by Dick that will satisfy an intelligent and unprejudiced mind that he has not been engaged in wholesale bribery, it is believed in Washington that Boss Hanna will seek to escape responsibility for the bribery by pretending to rebuke Dick by taking the management of the campaign out of his hands. Dick's bribery has greatly strengthened Democratic hopes of defeating Hanna.

"Teddy" Roosevelt has shown that the limit of his versatility has not yet been reached by assuming the role of official whitewasher. His letter exonerating Constructor Bowles, who has charge of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and who was charged with political and other favoritism in running that yard, gives Mr. Bowles an unusually thick coat of whitewash. But there is one black streak that "Teddy" may have put in as a sort of tip to Mr. Bowles. It is the following language in "Teddy's" official letter: "The attention of Constructor Bowles will be especially called to that part of Commander Davis' report (Davis was the officer detailed to make the investigation) warning him as to being sometimes overharsh and following too implicitly the recommendations of leadingmen and quartermen." Notwithstanding "Teddy's" whitewash, the New York *Tribune* said editorially since the publication of "Teddy's,' alleged opinion: "Politics in the Navy Yard cannot be too strongly condemned. The deplorable condition of the Brooklyn dry docks and the consequent sending of the Indiana to Halifax, form an impressive object lesson." A prominent Naval Officer remarked after reading the above: "Roosevelt and Whitelaw Reid ought to hold an executive session and try to get together on Brooklyn Navy Yard matters."

It is a fact of more than passing importance that the bitterest public attack ever made on the present civil service system is contained in a fifty-column speech in one of the belated numbers of the Congressional record, which was occasionally published up to last week for the purpose of giving members of Congress a chance to talk to their constituents through the medium of "leave-to-print" speeches which purport to have been spoken on the floor. This attack on the civil service system was prepared by Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, the bosom friend of Mr. McKinley and one of the lieutenants of Boss Hanna. In it he claims to have the records of 271 men who were criminals, but who secured offices under the civil service rule, and accuses the civil service commission of violating the law daily.

Ex-Secretary Carlisle and ex-Assistant Secretary Hamlin made arguments before the Attorney General against the application of the ten per cent. discriminating duty imposed by the Dingley tariff upon importations from Canada to importations from other countries which come into the U. S. over a Canadian railroad. Messrs. Carlisle and Hamlin represent New England Railroad and business interests. Secretary Gage asked the Attorney General for an opinion and will withhold his ruling until he gets it.

Mr. Carlisle still has an idea that the gold Democrats should keep away from the regular Democrats and he has advised the putting up of a gold Democratic ticket in every state in which an election is to be held this year, and announced his intention to drop his law practice long enough to go to Kentucky and speak for the gold Democrats. The regular Democrats smile at Mr. Carlisle's talk and say that there can be no future for a gold Democratic organization.

—There are yet several months of warm weather and Lewins, Bellefonte offers a most excellent chance for one to save several dollars in purchasing of him. All summer lines have been reduced. The counters must be cleared, and the price they have marked the goods at will move them.

HASTINGS FOR CONGRESS.

The Political Pot is Beginning to Boil and There's Fun a'Coming.

A dispatch from Bellefonte in one of the daily papers has the following: It was stated on pretty good authority that Governor Hastings has aspirations to succeed W. C. Arnold as the next representative in congress from this district. The Governor himself neither affirmed nor denied the rumor. Should such be the case, it will undoubtedly create one of the hottest congressional fights experienced in the district since Andrew G. Curtin won his last election against such odds. When the district convention was held last fall Arnold, of DuBois, and Reeder, of Bellefonte, were the leading candidates. The latter withdrew in Arnold's favor, as the sentiment of the district was greatly in favor of Arnold's re-election. However, there was a verbal understanding at the time that Reeder should receive support in 1898. It is universally conceded that the next congressman should come from this end of the circle, and that fact was in Reeder's favor.

But now, if Governor Hastings decides to enter the race, it will change things materially. Reeder is the Governor's old law partner, and is now assistant adjutant-general. It is a well-known fact, however, that politically the two men have nothing in common and it would be no surprise if both should try for the congressional nomination. Though it is not definitely known whether Arnold aspires to re-election or not, it is a fact that there is throughout the district a strong sentiment in favor of renominating him. His course in congress, and more than all, his hard work in the interest of the old soldiers, has won for him high commendation.

It is now a settled fact that Colonel J. L. Spangler will try again for the Democratic nomination and will undoubtedly receive it. And thus in the event of either Hastings or Reeder receiving the Republican nomination the fight would be one between neighbors.

The state senatorial fight is one which is also being watched very closely. Senator McQuown will be a candidate for renomination. He will have several contestants for the honor, among whom are Captain J. T. Fredricks, of Lock Haven, and ex-Representative P. E. Womelsdorf, of Phillipsburg. The latter is a strong Quay adherent, and has always been regarded as one of Hasting's bitterest fighters. Of the three, therefore, it is already evident that the Hastings faction would much prefer the nomination of Fredricks, while the Quay people will work for Womelsdorf, as McQuown cannot be counted certain for either faction in a critical period.

Must Pay Their Debts.

Hereafter the employes of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway company, on its main line and branches, must pay their debts. The following order has been issued: "All Philadelphia & Reading railroad employes incurring debts and failing to meet them in due time will subject themselves to dismissal. All complaints will be promptly investigated.

This rule should be adopted generally, for the benefit of farmers, merchants, and all others, to prevent the game of dishonest persons.

Not Allowed to Give Presents.

The acceptance of presents by teachers from pupils has been forbidden by a number of school boards throughout the state. This step has been taken because the boards believe that many poor children are embarrassed at their inability to contribute along with other children. They also regard the practice as treating to influence the teacher's relations with the pupils.—Ex.

Additional Machinery.

Last week wheel maker Boob received a new improved spoke lathe for his shop, and he will now manufacture all the spokes for his wheels, which heretofore he was compelled to buy in adjoining states. We have plenty of good timber in our valley for spokes, and he has built up quite a big foreign trade in wheels and spokes.

Struck Mill Hall.

The gold fever has struck Mill Hall citizens. Several gentlemen of that borough are now prospecting for the yellow metal in Culby's gap. It is hoped they will be successful.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, is making the greatest cut sale of all lines of summer clothing in the country, and every article offered is a genuine bargain. The prices have been cut in half and the goods are going rapidly. His counters must be cleared for new stock and price cuts little figure when a clearance sale is on.

Still Quarreling over a Boundary Line.

The boundary line between Huntingdon and Mifflin counties, over which there has been so much dispute of late has been again prominent for the past few days. The *Democrat and Sentinel* says in regard to it, in part, as follows:

One of the claims of the county commission, in fixing the valley water shed, was that the water that entered a sink hole east of Allensville reappeared at Hazlett's spring, west of Allensville, near the lived-to line. As stated by our Allensville correspondent, the Hazlett spring was found by survey to be higher than the sink hole. To still further test the matter, however, two barrels of crude oil were emptied into the sink hole last week. We learn that this oil has made its appearance at David C. Rupert's spring, one and three-fourths miles north of McVeytown, and six or seven miles east of Allensville.

To reach this outlet the oil had to run in the neighborhood of twenty miles and under mountains nearly the entire distance. The spring was covered with crude oil, rendering the water unfit for use. From this test it shows the trend of the water to be toward the south east, thus, if the water shed is to be the dividing line, placing all the disputed territory in Mifflin county.

Stomach Full of Lizards.

Howard Overly, a young farmer, of Providence township, Lancastar county, has been ailing for several months and his case was a puzzle to the physicians. Dr. Frew, of Paradise, who has been attending him, Thursday decided to give him an emetic and a few minutes later Overly commenced vomiting with astonishing results. There were twenty-four lizards, ranging in size from two to three and a half inches long, many of them dead. Forty lizard eggs and many worms were thrown from his stomach. On the farm on which the latter resides is a large spring from which he has been accustomed to drink for years by lying flat on his stomach, and it is supposed that he in that way swallowed the lizards or their eggs.

Broke Into Campmeeting.

There was an exciting scene at a Methodist campmeeting grounds, in Berks county last Sunday morning. Rev. H. Sebring, owner of the grove, decided to charge a silver admission. About 4,000 persons came to the camp, some of whom paid the fee and entered, but a great many remained outside. Finally some of the bolder ones began an attack on the fences, big sections of which they broke down. Their example was followed by others, and, in addition to tearing down the fences, the ticket office was moved from its foundation and the big crowd rushed into the grove. Order was finally restored by the announcement that no further admission fee would be asked.

Flim Flamers at Jersey Shore.

Two strangers worked the flim flam game on Mrs. William Saft, at Jersey Shore, Saturday. They purchased two cigars, tendered two dollars in payment Mrs. Saft returned $1.90 in change, when one of them asked her to hand back the two dollar bill and he would give her the exact change for the cigars. Mrs. Saft handed back the bill and as the men were going out the door she recollected with the two dollar bill they also had the $1.90 in change. She called her husband, who soon overtook the men. He threatened to thrash the rascals when they gave him the money. They then skipped out and have not been seen since.

A Good Preventive.

Every summer after the storing of hay and grain crops we hear of barn fires, the origin of which, being unknown, is ascribed to incendiarism, though doubtless if the real couse could be ascertained, it would be found that they were the result of spontaneous combustion, owing to hay or other new crops while in process of fermentation involving heat sufficient to produce fire. If farmers wish to prevent their hay stacks or barns from firing, they need only scatter a few handfuls of common salt between the layers. The theory is that the salt by absorbing the humidity of the hay not only prevents its fermentation and consequent heating, but it also adds a salty taste to this forage, which all cattle like,, and besides it stimulates the appetite and assists their digestion and so preserves them from any disease.

Good News.

No other medicine was ever given such a test as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this great German remedy are being distributed free of charge, to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and all Throat and Lung diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them. For sale only by G. H. Long, Spring, Mills. Samples free. Large bottles 50c and 25c.

MUST PAY THEIR JUNKET.

A LITTLE BILL FOR DRINKS, ETC., WHICH HASTINGS VETOED.

A Veto by the Governor Will Cause an Assessment Among the Legislators for a Little Trip They Had Taken.

Further light was thrown on the last disgraceful legislature by Governor Hastings vetoing a bill for a junketing trip of that body, and the legislators instead of having squandered the state's funds must reach down in their pockets and whack up the amount. The Harrisburg *Patriot* on Tuesday morning had the following, which will interest all tax payers:

Senator Jacob Crouse has called a meeting of the senate military committee for August 25 in the supreme court room to devise means to raise money to pay the expenses of the trip by the legislature to New York last April to attend the dedication of the Grant tomb.

The committee presented a bill of $7,500 which was cut down to $3,000. Governor Hastings vetoed the bill and the result is the committee will have to raise the money to meet the obligations which it incurred.

The committee leased a boat for the day and agreed to pay $500. It also procured 500 badges at a cost of several hundred dollars. Neither of these bills has been paid and the parties are clamoring for their money. James Russ, proprietor of the Commonwealth hotel, has put in a bill of $5,911.16 for catering on the boat. Mr. Russ has presented an itemized bill to Sergeant-at-Arms Eyre, of the senate. It makes interesting reading and follows in detail:

Table supplies	$1,678 56
Wines and liquors	3,026 60
Supper for the committee at Dorner's hotel, Philadelphia	61 00
Cigars furnished by John H. Riebel, a member of the house from Philad	250 00
Hire of silverware, chinaware and breakage	187 53
Service of waiters and employes	240 00
Stoves	70 00
Freight	8 27
Building kitchen and incidentals	175 00
Car fare of employes and waiters	208 50
	$5,160 16
To Liquor returned	$157 00
To sale of stoves	22 00
	$5,611 16

One member of the house who opposed the measure jumped into a basket of glassware and destroyed fifty dollars, worth of glasses. The committee will probably assess every member of the legislature to pay the cost of the junket, but it is doubtful if more than two score of them will go down in their pockets to pay for their day's pleasure.

The bill incurred by the legislature during its visit to Philadelphia to attend the unveiling of the Washington monument last May was also vetoed by the Governor. The committee, of which Representative Voorhees is chairman, has not yet decided what action to take.

Squibs Local and General.

The Democratic state convention meets at Reading, on 31.

Strikers in the West Virginia district are becoming unruly.

A strike has been organized in the Hazleton coal district.

Sunday afternoon's storm was broad and struck all parts of our county.

At St. Louis, on Tuesday, wheat went up to 95 cents. Shove it five points higher.

Capt. W. A. Krise has not yet decided where to plant the big siege gun presented to Centre Hall Post.

Edward Thorp, a Klondike gold seeker writes home to Seattle that he had cleaned up $130,000 in gold in two months.

Serious trouble is expected in the Pittsburg district of the coal strike, as Pinkerton men are said to have been employed.

Gov. Hastings denies that he is a candidate for congress. Better not be, the Democrats are going to carry this district next time.

Chairman Garman has announced that there would be no compromise resolutions in next week's Democratic state convention at Reading, on the silver question and that the Democratic position as laid down in the Chicago platform, would be upheld.

Work for the good of Centre Hall, and the enterprises of the town and the men who spend their money for establishing enterprises. All towns have croakers, kickers and peace disturbers; don't mind these; they have no money to invest and wouldn't invest any if they had it. Never mind such as only shoot off their mouths. Work for Centre Hall and have something to show up for it too.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

The New Water Works.

It is reported our esteemed borough fathers have again dropped the notion to purchase the splendid plant of the water company—which furnishes water for less than half the charges made by most of towns elsewhere—and say they will start a new plant with Bible water and have already paid $50 of boro' money for a year's share in that spring. In other words: An individual, wild-goose option, is, by this trick, illegally to be saddled upon the boro' same as with hundreds of dollars heretofore. Several weeks ago we predicted this trick would be attempted.

This is the tenth shift. It is a pity that the present unexcelled plant has to meet so many disappointments in its readiness to be sold. Its proud projectors and managers feel deeply the humiliation and ingratitude, for their admirable enterprize!

It was told that the other day distances were measured with a tape line, for the third time since spring. With the $50 aforesaid spent, along with other items, about $200 are now pealed from tha $5000 voted for.

Act of Ap. 20, 1874, lays down the severe penalty for creating illegal debt and defines "indebtedness."

Many unjust acts have been done in our boro' affairs, to grieve patient taxpayers, but pat ence finally wears out.

Only recently some of our council were guilty of attempting a very dishonorable trick coupled with infamous falsehood, and it was only when a warrant for arrest loomed up that a retreat was made. They are making progress under secret training and may already be competent as cat's paws to pull chesnuts out of the fire for a hidden tutor. Nearly a score of years in fomenting quarrels should appease any evil spirit—what a pity some have nothing of good done in enterprise to their credit, but spending their years jealously endeavoring to injure those that have.

We once more call the attention of our citizens to the fact that a few reckless officials, under outside influence, are dragging the taxpayers to the verge of ruinous litigation. Take warning in time from the dire experience of other towns. Think, soberly!

The Reporter takes a sincere interest in the interprises of this town, having shown it by many thousands of dollars spent here in that direction, while those causing this trouble have not a penny's worth to show up.

Reduced Rates.

For the benefit of those desiring to visit Ocean Grove (Asbury Park) during the great campmeeting, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, on August 25, sell excursion tickets to that point from stations named below at the very low rates quoted.

These tickets will be good for passage to Philadelphia on train named below, thence on regular trains leaving Broad Street Station at 3.30 and 4.05 p. m. that day to Ocean Grove (Asbury Park:)

	Train Leaves.	Rate.
Renova	Leave 6.40 a. m.	$7 00
Lock Haven	7.32 "	6 00
Milton	9.18 "	4 50
Bellefonte	Leave 6.30 a. m.	5.75
Lemont	6.52 "	5 50
Oak Hall	6.56 "	5 50
Linden Hall	7.01 "	5 25
Centre Hall	7.13 "	5 25
Rising Spring	7.27 "	4 75
Coburn	7.44 "	4 75
Glen Iron	8.22 "	4 50
Tillamont	8.31 "	4 50
Mifflinburg	8.44 "	4 50
Lewisburg	9.05 "	4 50
Philadelphia	Arrive 2.00 p. m.	.....
Adamsburg	Leave 8.19 a. m.	5 00
Middleburg	8.40 "	5 00
Selinsgrove	9.00 "	4 60
Philadelphia	Arrive 2.00 p. m.	.....

Tickets will be good for return passage on regular trains until September 2, inclusive, and will permit of stop-off at Philadelphia within limit.

For Coroners.

The following will interest coroners in making investigations where inquests are deemed necessary: Under the bill a coroner may investigate a sudden death, and need not hold an inquest if one is not necessary. For such services he receives his regular fees, but the county is relieved of the expenses of the jury. Heretofore the coroner received no compensation for investigating sudden deaths.

A Remarkable Cure of Chronic Diarrhoea.

In 1862 when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50 cent bottle; and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great Remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt write me. Yours gratefully, Henry Steinberger, Allentown, Pa. Sold by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Berries in this county, this season, were almost a drug.

Gold mines and Klondike nuggets taken in pay for the Reporter.

It is now close on to dollar wheat—pray that the farmer may see it get there.

Compliments like the above are appreciated and more precious than rubies.

That the potato crop will be light is now a settled matter—proved by "bottom" facts.

Advertising in the Reporter pays, all read it. Try your luck—it wont be as risky as Klondike.

The next big pic-nic at Hecla Park, will be the Centre and Clinton veterans' re-union in a few weeks.

Centre Hall seems to be a favorite place for visitors—there were more this summer than previously.

There were no post mastership appointments for our county within a week. Look out for a big crop soon.

A few days ago huckleberries, being very plenty, were sold as low as 2 cts. per quart in the lower end of the valley.

David Fye sent some apples of last year's crop to this office. They were holding on to see whether "prosperity" was coming.

So far as threshing the wheat crop by many of our farmers has been finished, the yield has been larger than usual.

Gov. Hastings last week returned to Harrisburg from his Bellefonte residence, to attend to public business for a few days.

Centre Hall has more comfortable and roomy porches than any town of its size on Uncle Sam's farm. Interpretation: Hospitality.

It is rumored Secretary Sherman is getting too peevish to remain in the cabinet. Charly Hewes, Jack Dale, or Reeder would be an improvement.

Nine miles of the Kulp railroad are now finished. The first load of lumber was brought over the road to Lewisburg on Wednesday, says the Journal.

While much of the corn in this section may turn out a little above average farmers tell us that quite a percentage of fields will not be up to an average.

J. D. Murray, the druggist, has added a large new porch to the front of his residence. The improvement extends across the north and east sides of the house.

The Centre and Clinton business men's pic-nic, at Hecla Park, last Thursday, was a big affair, and the railroads were barely able to handle the crowds.

The crowd at the Centre and Clinton business men's pic-nic at Hecla park, last week, was estimated at from 12 to 15 thousand. Everything passed off in good order.

Pic-nics this year were numerous with a larger attendance than usual; and only half of them over. Question: How do some folks find time and money to attend all?

The Excursion Tickets to Ocean Grove (Asbury Park) for the Pennsylvania Railroad Excursion on Wednesday 25 inst., will permit stop off at Philadelphia returning within the limit.

In consequence of the frequent short rains, this summer, the springs have kept up a full flow, and the streams have been above low water mark. No danger of scarcity of water the balance of the year.

Joe Auman and Harvy Hoover, of Penn township, a short time ago, climbed 70 feet up a pine tree, to smoke out a swarm of bees, and were rewarded by securing 70 pounds of honey. It took them a day and a half to do the job, says the Journal.

At the colored camp meeting one fellow was so awfully scared by Sunday's storm, he mounted his bike and ran so fast that a streak of lighting aimed for him couldn't overtake the frightened cyclist.

A subsriber writes us, the Reporter is the best paper in the county. Right he is, and its a compliment, for there are some good papers in the county.

And still another writes, with remittance one year ahead, the Reporter has done more for home enterprise and for the county in general, than any other three papers. Correct again, and the facts and figures sustain our friend.

Now just here we open a letter from a lady at Cantondale, ordering her name on our list, saying she can not get along without the Reporter.

Wheat has crept up to 92 cents in New York. Creep on and up! the banks and money sharks have nigh shaved the life out of the distressed farmer to the tune of 12, 15 and 20 per cent, prosperity should now hit the farmer first.

Ralph S. Hagen Res (1957)

THE NEWS.

The Essex has sailed from Newport for Plymouth, Eng.

A Treasury statement shows that the value of foreign merchandise imported into the United States, and subsequently exported during the last fiscal year, amounted to $18,985,933, as compared with $19,406,451 for the next preceding year.

The Government of Japan has decided to establish a legation in Peru, and has already appointed Mr. Ioshi-Bumi Murata as minister resident. He is also accredited to Mexico. This is the first mission from Japan to Peru.

The Swiss people have just adopted two constitutional amendments by populor vote. As reported to the State Department by United States Consul Germain, at Zurich, they confer control over the forests upon the government, and subject the manufacture, sale and importation of food products to federal control.

Lieut. A. G. Berry has been ordered from the New York Navy-yard to the Amphitrite as executive; Ensign C. B. McVay from duty at Munhall to the Amphitrite; Assistant-Pay-Master T. S. O'Leary, from the Wabash to the Nashville; Lieut.-Com. A. B. Speyers to the New York Navy-yard.

The Dolphin has arrived at Portland, Me.; the Monterey at Seattle; the Standish at Brooklyn, the Raleigh at Algiers, and the Bancroft at Metelin, The New York, Massachusetts, Maine and Texas have arrived at Newport.

There was a cloud burst in the Normanskill Valley, in the western end of Schenectady county, N. Y. About 10 bridges were washed away and unharvested crops were ruined. The damage was very heavy.

A respite of sixty days was granted by Governor Hastings to Frank Jongras, who was to have been hanged at Newcastle on August 26, in order that his case may be presented to the Board of Pardons.

Two trolley cars on the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Line collided in the Bay Ridge section. Mrs. Mary J. Rose, of Brooklyn sustained injuries that may result fatally. Two other women were badly bruised and otherwise hurt. The motormen and conductors of both cars were arrested.

Louis E. Rosse, paying teller of the Bedford Bank, Brooklyn, is under arrest charged with the embezzlement of $6,250. He admits his guilt and says he lost the money on the races.

The battleship Indiana was successfully placed in the Halifax (N. S.) drydock.

The Government has advised all Canadian collectors of customs to give France the benefit of the preferential clause of the tariff. This makes three countries—France, Belgium and Germany—who are now enjoying the benefits of the reciprocal arrangement.

At Kennison, Cherokee Nation, the young wife of Tom Rogers, a prominent Cherokeean politician, committed suicide by swallowing morphine. Mrs. Rogers was a white woman, formerly of Fayettsville, Ark. She gave as the motive for taking her life that her Indian husband took more interest in Cherokee politics than in his wife.

At Lavinia, Tex., Gus Tiner went home drunk and began abusing his wife, finally picking up a butcher knife and assaulting her. Her 18-year-old son came to his mother's rescue and shot and killed his father.

Fire in the two upper stories of the building at 312 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo., occupied by the Enterprise Brass Company, did $50,000 damage.

At Detroit, Mich., William McLean, a collector for the Grand Trunk Railway, has begun suit against Joseph M. Bresler, former chief consul of the Michigan L. A. W., for $50,000 for alleged alienation of Mrs. McLean's affections. Bresler was arrested on a civil process, and gave $10,000 bail for appearance.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior, left New York City for Lake Champlain, where he will pass a few days with President McKinley.

Bob Brackett, the colored man who assaulted Miss Kittie Henderson near Asheville, N. C., on Monday, was caught, and fully identified. He has been lodged in the county jail.

It was denied by the parties most interested that a consolidation of the New Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley railroads is contemplated. The rumor has been frequently circulated and as often denied.

Annie Hanson, 15 years old, attempted to end her life in Brooklyn, N. Y., by taking poison. The child alleges that her father's cruelty drove her to the act. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is investigating the case.

Frank C. Conroy, the Ogdensburg wife murderer, was executed by electricity at Clinton Prison, Dannemora, N. Y.

At New Bedford, Mass., Dr. William E. Brownell, one of the directors of the Bennett and Columbia Mill Corporation, has filed a voluntary petition in insolvency. No assignee is named, and it is probable that the matter will await the action of the court at the September session. Liabilities about $800,000.

The treacherous folding bed was the basis of a lawsuit for $5,000 damages in the Kansas City (Mo.) Circuit Court. A. J. Connelly, a workman for the Furniture Manufacturers' Syndicate, brought the suit. He was handling the bed when some of its machinery went wrong and the bed opened out and fell on him.

S. P. Leland has accepted Dr. E. L. Eaton's place on the Iowa Prohibition ticket. He will cancel all dates for his lectures after August 30, and will stump the State during September and October. Eator was nominated Governor, but was found ineligible on account of limited residence.

The body of Miss Mabel Sheldon was recovered at Lake Quinsigamond, Mass., dispelling a mystery. She went out on the lake in a canoe at 10 A. M. Wednesday. Three hours later the boat was found with a little water in it. Her hat and a newspaper were found in the bottom. The paddle had drifted away.

Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Timmerman, of Crum Creek, aged about 75 years, were instantly killed by an express train, while driving across the West Shore tracks at St. Johnsville, N. Y.

George Green, proprietor of the Hotel Metripole, New York, died of meningitis, aged 49 years. He was a breeder of fine horses, and had been president of the Cross Town Railroad Company. He was known throughout the country and leaves a large fortune.

Warren Widrig, who is supposed to have murdered his wife, at Springfield, was captured at Machias village, N. Y.

From information received at the offices of the different iron manufacturers in the Mahoning Valley, it is safe to predict that next week will be the busiest one in this valley in a long time. Every mill will go to work in several departments, and some in full.

The boilers in a saw mill at Blackton, Ark., exploded, killing two white men named Horn and Pettit, and wounding two colored laborers.

The Cretans have notified the foreign admirals that they accept autonomy and desire that the Turkish troops should be withdrawn from the island.

OFFER TO ARBITRATE.

Universal Peace Union Wants to Adjust Strike Differences.

VIOLENCE IS INJURIOUS.

"Look on the Advantages of Both Sides," It Is Urged; "What Capital Does for the Workman and What the Workman Does for Capital"—Suggestion for a Conference.

A despatch from Philadelphia, Pa., says:—The Universal Peace Union has offered its services as arbitrator in the coal strike. The following letter, signed by President Love and a committee of the Peace Union, was sent to representatives of the operators and miners:

"To mine operators and miners, employers and employes, and your representatives in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. Respected friends:

"Recognizing that there is a widespread interruption of your business and fraternal relations, which seriously involve your interests, good fellowship and happiness, the Universal Peace Union would repeat its recommendations of the past, which, when respected, have proven salutary, and renew its offer of mediation, arbitration and conciliation.

"Capital and labor cannot afford to be estranged. Violence under any circumstances is injurious. Individual rights must be respected. Reason and affection are competent to adjust any difficulties. Calmness, patience, petition, appeal, protest and prayer will triumph.

"Look on the advantages of both sides; what capital does for the workman and what the workman does for capital. Let us remember the trials incident to the life of a miner, and at the same time the beneficient uses to which money can be applied. The relations are too sacred and intimate to be broken.

"As to compensation, we admit we are not able to name a price, but we have faith that this can be satisfactorily adjusted, and is an individual concern according to merit and ability.

"We sincerely offer our services as impartial fellow-citizens, and freely grant you the use of our historic rooms in Independence Hall for any commission you may appoint, having in view a settlement that will be fair, equitable and satisfactory, and thus avoid present animosities that may involve loss of life, treasure and mutual good will."

This letter is signed for the union by Alfred H. Love, president; James Yearsley, Amanda Deyo, John Branson, Andrew J. Palm, and Charles P. Hastings, secretary.

WILL HURT LAKE SHIPMENTS.

Prolonging of the Strike, It Is Said, at Pittsburg, Will Injure a Vast Trade.

There is a growing feeling of apprehension among coal operators in Pittsburg that the prolonging of the strike for a few more weeks will prove bad for the lake shippers. It is said that when the miners will have returned to work there will be such a demand for coal for lake shipment that cars will not be obtainable to rush it through for shipment before lake insurance rates advance, which occurs near the time for rough weather on the lakes and greater risks of cargoes.

Nothing has been done by the local operators looking to a settlement of the strike. They explain this by saying the miners' demands are impossible of compliance, and until they are modified there is no use of talking about a settlement. Contracts are said to have been taken for all of this year at a low specific price, waiving the customary clauses which make the price so much above the mining rate.

MARCHED INTO WHEELING.

Miners Crossed From Ohio and Shut Down the Boggs' Run Mines.

Tuesday morning 280 miners from the Wheeling Creek mines in Belmont county, O., marched to Wheeling, arriving within the city limits at 3 o'clock. They marched for four miles through the city in a decorous manner, and at 4 o'clock arrived at the Boggs' Run mines at Forty-eighth street. There they met 200 other miners from Moundsville, Glendale, Elm Grove and Bellaire, Ohio, and surrounded the mine entrance. Most of the men had their dinner buckets with them and were prepared for a siege.

When the Boggs' Run miners appeared to go to work, about 5 o'clock, they were stopped and reasoned with, and in twenty minutes all had agreed to join the strike. An agreement was at once drawn up and signed. A strong detachment then marched to the Riverside and Belmont mines at Twenty-fifth street, and at once received assurances that the men would join the strike. A like attack will be made at Elm Grove, where about 40 men are at work out of 120, and these men will be brought out, thus closing down the last working mine in the Pan Handle.

MORE MEN OUT IN INDIANA.

Miners Meet With Success at the Ingle Mines at Evansville.

A special from Evansville, Ind., says that the John Ingle Company applied for an injunction there against the striking miners. Judge Mallison set September 20 for a hearing.

The marching miners lined up on the public highways leading to the Ingle mines, and as the men came to work at 5 o'clock they were again appealed to by the strikers, with the result that the few who had started to work decided to join the strikers. The entire force is now out.

TAXING THE MINER'S GOODS.

Exorbitant Duty Said to Have Been Fixed by Canada.

Representative Lewis, of the State of Washington, had a conference with Treasury officials in Washington in regard to customs matters on the Alaskan-Canadian frontier. He said that he had received word that the Canadian Commissioner of Customs had issued an order fixing the exorbitant rate of 5 cents per pound duty on goods of every description taken by miners into the Klondike country by way of Alaska.

The Treasury officials are inclined to doubt these figures, but will ascertain the facts. If it should be found true the action of the department in establishing a branch Custom House at Dyea may be reconsidered, and steps taken to protect the rights of American miners.

Czar Nicholas isn't exactly an invalid, but he really needs a little change of hair.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Visitors at the Mahanoy City Park was startled when Clarence Anstock, aged 18 years, died from heart failure while training on his wheel at the park. He had ridden 21 consecutive laps, occasionally sprinting, and had then retired to the grandstand. Upon the advice of a friend he returned to the track to ride slowly in order to cool off. After riding thus 100 yards he fell from his wheel and was picked up dead. Anstock was one of the most enthusiastic athletes in the city and was very popular in athletic circles.

Patrick Doran, of 2331 Clayton street, Philadelphia, a gardener employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, was fatally injured directly in front of the railroad station at Ardmore. Doran attempted to cross the track and was struck by an engine. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital at Philadelphia, where he died from a fractured skull. He was a bachelor.

Wm. Bricker, aged 21 years, died at Pottsville with a broken back. He was a driver at the Williams Colliery, and was caught between the bumpers and fatally squeezed. Bricker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bricker, live at Hummelstown.

Miss Ella MacMurtrie, aged 17 years, of Coal Castle, died from the effect of eating toadstools, which she mistook for mushrooms. An eight-year-old child named Kinney, who also ate of them is in a precarious condition, but hopes are entertained for her recovery. Tuesday afternoon the latter went down to spend a few hours with Miss MacMurtrie. On her return home she became very ill and her parents were at a loss to understand what was wrong. The child finally told them that she had been eating mushrooms, as she thought, with Miss MacMurtrie. Later the usual symptoms in cases of this kind developed. Medical aid was summoned and she has a chance of recovery. Miss MacMurtrie was taken ill about the same time and died in agony.

Adolph Derso, of Brooklyn, a lad who is a guest of the Glenwood House, at the Water Gap, Stroudsburg, met with an accident that will cripple him for life. He was clinging to the tailboard of a hack wagon. Newsboy Neyhart approached on a bicycle, riding at a rapid rate, and struck him squarely. The boy was knocked down and run over, losing consciousness. It was found that he had sustained compound comminuted fracture of the leg.

Thomas Folds, of Gordon, employed as switchman at the summit of Mahanoy Plane, was crushed to death while descending in a car to the foot of the plane. Three others who were riding with him, jumped just in time to save their lives. Why he hesitated is unknown.

Frank Cole, 7 years of age, was seriously burned at Allentown. The boy, during his mother's absence, got some matches and played with them, setting fire to his clothes. When the mother arrived the boy was completely enveloped in flames. She extinguished them with a shawl but not before the boy was horribly burned.

Two fires happening within a short time occurred at Mount Poconono. The residence occupied by Representative Frank E. Place was badly damaged. The fire originated in the kitchen stove on the first floor and was discovered by Mrs. Place. The residence of Carl Tilenius, a well-known New York restaurateur, caught, but the flames were extinguished before any great damage was done. Dr. Carl Seller, of Philadelphia, had a room in the Place building and much of his property was destroyed.

Armott W. Lee, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Allentown, died suddenly of heart failure, aged 67 years. Mr. Lee retired in apparently good health. During the night he was stricken and death soon ensued. Mr. Lee was the Philadelphia and Reading agent for many years, but several years ago he resigned to engage in the real estate and insurance business. He was a prominent Mason and Knight Templar. Deceased was a staunch Republican and was the late Republican candidate for City Treasurer.

A mysterious package picked up by a pedestrian on Chestnut street, West Chester, was found to contain the dead body of a 4-months-old babe. Coroner Trautman was notified and is holding an investigation The package was dropped by a stranger. Infantcide is suspected.

Dr. Makahara, the professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Tokio, in Japan, was a prominent visitor to South Bethlehem. Dr. Makahara is making a tour inspecting leading industries and educational institutions.

A new postoffice has been established in Battletown, located between Mifflinburg and New Berlin, Union county, and will be called Dice. Franklin Dersham has been appointed postmaster.

Coroner Minshall is making an investigation of the reported robbery of the corpse of James McDade, who was drowned in Ridley Creek, near Chester. The remains had been found in a cornfield and the pockets had been turned inside out and the watch and chain he wore were extracted.

The plant of the Brandywine Knitting Company, of West Chester, has been sold by Sheriff Hayes for $3,040, the purchaser being Major E. B. Moore. The execution judgments aggregate $7,500, and are held by the First National Bank of West Chester and the Branson Machine Company.

A gang of burglars has been operating in Hazleton this week, but the authorities have not been able to apprehend the mischief makers. They entered Mrs. Fagan's residence, on Vine Street, and carried off all the eatables in the house.

At Camp Sembower, of the Baptist Boys' Brigade, a lad named Harner, who was visiting the camp, was shot in the face. A physician probed for the bullet without success. It is not known how the accident occurred. An investigation is being made.

Burgess Dr. P. A. Boyer vetoed the ordinance passed by the Borough Councils at their last meeting granting the franchise to Millersburg parties to erect an electric light plant in Selin's Grove because competitive bids had not been asked.

A. L. Casey's store at Mattawana, was entered by burglars, who blew open the safe and secured about $2 in small change and $3,000 worth of securities. There is no clew to the marauders.

Mrs. Edwin Weaver, of Trexlertcwn while walking on the railroad track was struck by an engine and thrown into a ditch, sustaining serious internal injuries.

It has been decided to build an addition to the Charity Hospital, at Norristown, at a cost of $12,848. The new building will be of brick and three stories high.

The wisdom displayed by Receiver Oscar G. Murry, of the B. and O., by making a traffic alliance with the Great Northern Steamship Company through Fairport and the handling of Chicago and Milwaukee freight by way of the Owen Line of steamers has been demonstrated by material results. Up to the 1st of July the westbound package freight receipts at Fairport increased about 5,000 tons, and the eastbound increased about 3,000 tons. The total increase of business was about 25 per cent.

CANOVAS KILLED.

Assassinated by an Anarchist at a Resort Near San Sebastian.

THREE BULLETS FIRED.

The Wounded Statesman Falls Dying at the Feet of His Wife—He Expires in an Hour—The Assassin a Neapolitan Named Golli—Senor Cos-Gayon, Minister of Interior, to Act as Premier.

Senor Canovas del Castillo, prime minister of Spain, was assassinated Sunday at Santa Agueda by an anarchist.

The murderer fired three shots, one of which struck the Premier in the forehead and another in the breast.

The wounded man fell, dying, at the feet of his wife, who was with him, lingering an hour in agony, and then passing away crying "Long Live Spain," which were the last words upon his lips.

Santa Agueda is noted for its baths. It is between San Sabastian, the summer residence of the Spanish court, and Vittoria, the capital of the province of Alava. The Premier went there last Thursday to take a three weeks' course of the baths, after which he expected to return to San Sebastian to meet United States Minister Woodford.

Murderer Said it Was Vengeance.

The assassin was arrested soon after the shooting. He is a Neapolitan, and gives the name of Rinaldi, but it is believed by the police that this is an assumed name and that his real name is Michele Angino Golii.

The murderer says he killed Senor Canovas "in accomplishment of a just vengeance," and that the deed is the outcome of a vast anarchist conspiracy. He is believed to have arrived at Santa Agueda the same day as the premier, and was frequently seen lurking in the passages of the bathing establishment in a suspicious manner.

The assassin narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the crowd that rushed forward. Detectives and civil guards secured him. He was pale, trembling violently and evidently feared that he would be killed on the spot. He will be arraigned before the local magistrates at Vergara.

Shot While Waiting for His Wife.

At the moment of assassination Senor Canovas was waiting in the gallery of a bathing establishment for his wife, who was to join him for luncheon. Suddenly the assassin, who had the appearance of an ordinary visitor, approached and fired at him point blank. He fell instantly and never recovered consciousness.

Several medical men and his wife were unremitting in their attentions. The Queen Regent, on hearing the news, dispatched her own physician, Dr. Bustos, by a special train from San Sebastian. Later, on learning that Senor Canovas was dead, she wired her condolences to the widow.

Queen Regent Will Return.

The Queen Regent and all the members of the cabinet will return to Madrid. Her Majesty has entrusted the presidency of the council to General Azcarraga, minister of war.

The greatest excitement and indignation prevails among all classes. All the members of the diplomatic corps have expressed their sympathy with the government. Many Senators, Deputies and generals, while expressing grief and indignation, have offered to render to the government all the assistance in their power.

It was at first rumored that the assassin was one of the pardoned Barcelona anarchists, but this is not confirmed.

Liberals Offer Their Services.

Marshal Martinez Campos has gone to San Sebastian to attend the Queen Regent. Senor Sagasta, the liberal leader, has sent the following telegram to the government:

"I have heard with deep pain of the crime that has thrown us all into mourning, and I place myself at the orders of the government and of the Queen."

Most of the liberal leaders have sent similar messages, putting themselves at the disposal of the government.

WORK AND WORKERS.

Minneapolis lathers organized.

'Frisco stereotypers will organize.

Tea is $1.25 a pound at Klondyke.

Idaho is to have a Quaker colony.

California's hop crop is 40,000 bales.

Yeast is to be made from sage brush.

Chinese work in Washington canneries.

Columbus, Ind., tanners struck against a cut.

Findlay, O., has a Trades and Labor Assembly.

Detriot brewers have increased the price of beer to $5 a barrel.

Boston moulders struck against the introduction of the piece system.

Detroit Polish Alliance (union) demands $1.50 a day for laborers.

New York unions have decided that "prevailing wages" are union wages.

Non-union waiters receive but half the wages paid to unionists at Coney Island.

Every employe of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad must have a watch.

Brooklyn unions talk of taking independent political action in the coming campaign.

New York unionists have asked the authorities to stop Sunday work in barber shops.

The performances at a Chicago theatre all last week were for the benefit of the striking miners.

Milwaukee dealers organized and increased the price of anthracite coal to $6.50 a ton.

Municipal street cars are demanded by the Progressive Democratic League of New York.

A barber on a big man-of-war earns $125 per month in addition to his keeping and wearing apparel.

Erie (Pa.) striking patternmakers claim that union men at Cincinnati are doing work for Erie employers.

Brooklyn cigarmakers are idle because cigars made by children in Pennsylvania are handled by local dealers.

The loom-fixers' union of Fall River will establish a textile school. It has been presented with a loom.

Cincinnati Women's Union Label League has appealed to merchants to handle only union-labeled goods.

A branch of Debs' Social Democracy has been established at St. Louis and one will be formed at Duluth.

St. Louis Central Labor Union rejected as a delegate from the printers' union a man who now owns a saloon.

Detroit Building Trades' Council advocates government ownership of coal mines as a means of abolishing strikes.

The British political officer at Malakand, India, reports that 2,700 of the tribesmen were killed in the recent uprising.

WHEAT CROP'S GREAT VALUE.

Expert Places This Year's Yield Ahead of All Save That of 1891.

"With the possible exception of 1891, this year's wheat crop will be worth more than any other in the history of the country," said an expert crop statistician of the Agricultural Department, Washington. "It now appears," he continued, "as if this year's crop would fall slightly below that of 1891 in quantity, but how its selling price will ultimately compare cannot be fully foreseen.

"In 1891, according to the Department returns, the amount of wheat harvested in this country reached 611,000,000 bushels. Our crop last year was 427,000,000 and 467,000,000 bushels in 1895. The Department has as yet made no exact statement concerning this year's crop, but from trustworthy commercial estimates daily coming in, it seems safe to say that the figures will run from 550,000,000 to 600,000,000 bushels, or, if anything, but little short of the extraordinary record of 1891.

"How this year's ultimate prices will compare with those of 1891 it is impossible to tell. The shortage abroad is the result of a succession of bad crops quite as much as of this year's failures. The reserve stocks of the world were very low when this season began. Argentina, one of the great wheat countries of the world, has been very unfortunate, particularly on account of droughts. Russia and Austria will, this year, keep their own production at home, and there was a report a few days ago that Russia would put an export duty on wheat. But this seems hardly likely.

"France, which is usually a very light importer, will need 80,000,000 bushels this year, while Australia, usually an exporter, may become an importer. The supply of India is also bad."

STATISTICS OF ALASKA.

Game is very scarce.

The winter lasts nine months.

Vegetables of the hardier sort can be raised.

It is 1,895 miles from St. Michaels to Dawson City.

It is 2,500 miles from San Francisco to St. Michaels.

By steamer it costs $150 to go from San Francisco to Dawson City.

In the winter the sun shines for a short time only each day.

In summer the weather is warm and tent life is comfortable.

The only way to live is to imitate the Indians in dress and habit.

On the Klondyke the thermometer goes as low as 60 degrees below zero.

The longitude of St. Michaels is farther west than that of Honolulu.

The Yukon is navigable for a 250-ton steamer for a distance of 1,600 miles.

The only way into and out of the Klondyke in winter is by way of Juneau.

The Klondyke mining region is in the latitude of Iceland and lower Greenland.

There is a great variety of berries to be found all through the country in summer.

It is useless to wear leather or gum boots. Good moccasins are absolutely necessary.

Indian guides are necessary, to go ahead of the dogs and prepare the camp for night.

At a distance of 600 miles from the ocean the Yukon River is more than a mile wide.

Dogs are worth their weight in gold. A good long-haired dog sells from $150 to $200.

Of the seven trading stations in the Yukon district five are located upon the river bank.

There are two routes by which to reach Dawson City. One by St. Michaels Island and the other via Juneau.

The colder it is the better the traveling. When it is very cold there is no wind, and the wind is hard to bear.

The first American traders to engage in the Yukon trade were members of the Western Union Telegraph expedition.

In the summer the sun rises early and sets late, and there are only a few hours when it is not shining directly on Alaska.

MAMMOTH GUN CASTING.

Largest Ever Made in This Country. For Uncle Sam.

The largest gun casting ever made in this country was cast at the ordnance department of the Bethlehem Iron Company, Bethlehem, Pa. The casting is for the tube of a sixteen-inch gun for the United States Government. It is nineteen feet six inches long, octagonal in shape and seventy-four inches in diameter.

More than 100 gross tons of metal were used in its manufacture. Three furnaces, two of forty ton capacity each, and one of twenty tons were used to prepare the metal in. The casting, which is the first and largest of its kind ever made, was a success in every way. The jackets for the big gun will be cast later.

CELEBRATED CASE RECALLED.

The Brother of Cluverius' Victim Commits Suicide on a Crowded Train.

Charles Madison, of Richmond, Va., a lineal descendent of President Madison and a brother of Lillian Madison, who was murdered in Richmond some years ago by Cluverius, committed suicide, by shooting himself through the head on a Chesapeake and Ohio east-bound passenger train, No. 4, just west of Williamsburg. Madison was about thirty years of age, and in good health, and no cause can be found for the act, except that he was partly intoxicated when he committed it. His effects consisted of a letter to his supposed sweetheart, whose name was not given, telling her she would never see him again. A ticket was found for a watch, which had been pawned for $20 in Richmond just before he left. The deed was done in the rear end of a crowded coach, and caused a great deal of excitement among the passengers. The deceased was a member of one of the best families in Virginia.

A SCHEME TO TAX MINISTERS.

Proposed Method to Make Up Revenue Lost by Saloon Closing.

A local paper and some of the Councilmen of Fort Scott, Kan., are insisting that an occupation tax be assessed against the ministers of the town as a means of raising revenue to make up the deficiency occasioned by the closing of the saloons.

The Council is wrestling with an occupation tax ordinance, and some members refuse to support the measure unless it shall include ministers. The town is two months in arrears with police salaries. The city attorney had advised that ministers may be taxed.

FAILED TO HIT THE DOG.

Promiscuous Shooting at a Mad Cur Wounds Four.

An indiscriminate shooting by the citizens of Elizabeth, W. Va., at a mad dog in the streets of that town resulted in the following casualties:—

Della Craig, shot through shoulder, serious; Charles Craig, shot in arm and leg; Berg Wilson, shot through the ear; George Baker, shot in the throat. The dog escaped.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Mr. John N. Brown, Rhode Island's richest bachelor, is shortly to marry Miss Nathalie Dresser, of New York.

Senator George F. Hoar and a large party of friends took a trolley ride of sixty miles Saturday near Worcester, Mass.

Samuel R. Callaway, president of the Nickel Plate Railroad and probable president of the Lake Shore, began life as a poor boy on the Grand Trunk Railway, working for $8.33 a month.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale, while speaking of the maniacs who recently threatened to murder him, said that the young man imagined he was a new Christ and once appointed him His disciple.

Mrs. Fannie F. Iverson, of Atlanta, who was reported engaged to be married to ex-Senator David B. Hill, of New York, several months ago, has been married to Mr. Charles Abbott, of Washington.

Judge Thompson, of Louisville, last week set free two men who were arrested for fist fighting. He claimed that as they used their fists and not knives or revolvers they were brave men and should not be locked up.

Senator Hawley, before he sailed for Europe, last Wednesday, said: "If there is anything the matter with me I don,t know it, so I am as well off as if I were well, and, indeed, I never felt better in my life, except for the fact that I am very tired. I feel happier than the average schoolboy when school is out, but it has been a very anxious year."

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who is in his Iowa home, will soon make a tour through the greater part of the West. "The purpose of my visit will be the study of the agricultural conditions of those States," he said. "It is to the Western States that the world will soon look for sustenance. Their condition and their prosperity is the aim now to be achieved by the Government I think we are pursuing the correct course to that end."

TYLER THE MAN.

Nominated for Governor of Virginia by the Democratic Convention at Roanoke.

At the evening session of the democratic State convention Hon. J. Hoge Tyler, of Pulaski, was nominated by acclamation for Governor of Virginia.

The convention was called to order at noon by Gen. George J. Hundley, of Amelia county, acting chairman of the State central committee. The Academy of Music was packed from pit to the highest gallery with delegates and visitors, and on the stage were Senators Daniel and Martin. Every Congressman in the State, State Senators, members of the House of Delegates, and nearly every democratic politician of prominence in Virginia. In calling the convention to order, General Hundley made a short and happy speech, in which he announced the temporary officers of the convention.

The convention at 5 o'clock took a recess until 8 o'clock.

When the convention reassembled at 8 o'clock Mr. Carter Glass, editor of the Lynchburg News, placed in nomination for Governor Hon. J. Hoge Tyler, of Pulaski, the mention of whose name was the signal for loud and continued applause. Mr. Glass said, among other things, that Major Tyler would go into the gubernatorial office a democrat and remain a democrat, which remark seemed to be understood as a hit at Governor O'Ferrall, and was received with loud and long-continued applause. Prof. George W. Miles, of Radford, seconded the nomination of Major Tyler for Governor in a short speech, after which Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, moved that Major Tyler be nominated by acclamation, which was done.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@	4 75
High Grade Extra			4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	72¼		73¼
CORN—No. 2 White	33		34
Oats—Southern & Penn	23		23½
RYE—No. 2	40		40½
HAY—Choice Timothy	13 50		14 00
Good to Prime	12 00		13 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds	10 00		13 00
Wheat Blocks	7 00		7 50
Oat Blocks	7 00		8 00
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@	65
No. 2			57½
PEAS—Standards	85		1 25
Seconds			70
CORN—Dry Pack			65
Moist			55
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	9	@	9½
City Cows	7		7½
Southern No. 2	6		7
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	35	@	38
ONIONS	30		35
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls	7	@	7¼
Clear ribsides	5¾		6
Hams	10½		11
Mess Pork, per bar			9 75
LARD—Crude			3
Best refined			5
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	16½	@	17
Under Fine	16		16½
Creamery Rolls	16		17
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	8¾	@	9
N. Y. Flats	8¾		9¾
Skim Cheese	3½		5
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	10	@	10¼
North Carolina	8½		9
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	15	@	16
Ducks, per lb	10		12
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	1 50	@	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	4 20	@	4 50
SHEEP	2 50		3 00
Hogs	3 50		3 75
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	10	@	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		1 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	81¾		82¾
RYE—Western	40		41
CORN—No. 2	30		31
OATS—No. 3	21		21¾
BUTTER—State	10		14
EGGS—State	12½		13
CHEESE—State	7¾		7¾

SING A SONG.

If you'll sing a song as you go along,
In the face of the real or the fancied wrong;
In spite of the doubt if you'll fight it out,
And show a heart that is brave and stout;
If you'll laugh at the jeers and refuse the tears,
You'll force the ever-reluctant cheers
That the world denies when the coward cries,
To give to the man who bravely tries;
And you'll win success with a little song—
If you'll sing a song as you go along!

If you'll sing a song as you plod along,
You'll find that the busy, rushing throng
Will catch the strain of the glad refrain;
That the sun will follow the blinding rain;
That the clouds will fly from the blackened sky;
And the stars will come out by and by;
And you'll make new friends, till hope descends
From where the placid rainbow bends;
And all because of a little song—
If you'll sing a song as you plod along!

If you'll sing a song as you trudge along,
You'll see that the singing will make you strong;
And the heavy load and the rugged road,
And the sting and the stripe of the tortuous goad
Will soar with the note you set afloat;
That the beam will change to a trifling mote;
That the world is bad when you are sad,
And bright and beautiful when glad,
That all you need is a little song—
If you'll sing the song as you trudge along!

—Philadelphia Telegraph.

RAMAPO PASS.

In the summer of 1781 the forces of Washington lay six weeks at Dobbs Ferry on the Hudson. Every day Sir Henry Clinton, who was in command of the British in New York, had been expecting an attack, and we now know Washington had been preparing to move against the city, but the failure of Count de Grasse, who was holding the French fleet at the West Indies, to co-operate with the troops on land, had compelled him to abandon the project, and he had decided to move rapidly to the south and attack Cornwallis, who was then in Virginia.

But he was very desirous that Clinton should not suspect his plan, for he might prevent the march or send reinforcements to Cornwallis, and either action would hinder, if it did not defeat, his project. So the American commander bent all his energies to deceive the British, and make them think that New York was still the place to be attacked. Indeed, we know that even after the march was begun the French troops, who went by the way of Perth Amboy, there stopped to build ovens and boats, and gave out that they were about to attack the posts on Staten Island and then move against the city. There were other means that Washington used, however, to produce the same impression even before his army left Dobbs Ferry, and it is with one of these that this story has to do.

"I want to see Dominie Montagnie!" said an orderly to a company of men who were seated near a tent in the camp at Dobbs Ferry.

"There he is over there," replied one of the soldiers, pointing to a young man not far away.

"That Dominie Montagnie!" said the orderly. "Why he's only a boy."

"Boy or not, he's one of the stanchest Whigs in all this region. There isn't a better man in all the Continental army," replied the soldier.

The orderly left, and as he approached the young man shrewdly scanned his face. Evidently he was satisfied with what he saw, for he at once addressed him:

"Is this Dominie Montagnie?"

"Yes," replied the young preacher, returning the look to the officer.

"Well, Gen. Washington wants to see you at once."

"Wants to see me? What for?"

"I don't know. Come with me and you will soon know."

Young Montagnie asked no further questions, but arose and accompanied his guide to the quarters of the commander. He had never spoken to him before, but he shared fully in the feeling of respect which all the army had for their leader, and he was somewhat abashed when the General rose to receive him, and could scarcely reply to the kind words he spoke when he was presented.

"Yes, I have known of you," said Washington, "and from all I can hear I am certain I can rely upon you. Is this true?"

"I try to do my best, General," said Montagnie modestly.

"That's right. Now, I have a very important commission for you," and the General paused a moment to note the effect of his words, but the young man only bowed, and he continued: "I want to send some despatches by you to Morristown. You will cross the river at King's Ferry, go up by Haverstraw and through Ramapo Pass."

Montagnie looked up quickly at the words. "Ramapo Pass." Yes, he knew the place, and too well. It was a narrow defile among the hills of New Jersey, and already had been the scene of some of the most exciting events in the Revolution. And now the cowboys and skinners held it, and if he should once fall into their hands he knew what would occur.

"But, General," he ventured to stammer, "Ramapo Pass is one of the headquarters of the Tories, and I shall surely be taken if I try to go that way. Why may I not go by the upper road? I am familiar with every foot of the country."

"Young man," said Washington, stamping his foot in real or pretended anger, "your duty is not to talk but to obey."

The young preacher saw that all remonstrance would be in vain, and although he could not understand why he should not be left to select his own route, especially since he was to go through a country he knew thoroughly, he only bowed his head and promised to do his best. "When am I to go?" he inquired.

"Now. Just as soon as you can get ready."

Just at dusk, dressed in citizen's clothing, and with the despatches sewed inside the lining of his sleeve, young Montagnie was carried across the river and started on his journey. Even a horse was denied him, but the hard young Continental cared little for that, and all night long he kept steadily on his way.

It was about half an hour before sunrise when he came near to Ramapo Pass. "My time has come," he said to himself. "If I can once get safely through this place I have no fear of the rest of the way." But he was more excited than he knew, and he was breathing rapidly as he entered the pass. He grasped his heavy walking stick more tightly and glanced about him. The passage between the hills was becoming very narrow. Beside the roadway there was only a narrow little strip of land and the swift-flowing stream that ran noisily on its way. The steep hillsides rose abrupt and rocky. The damp, cool air of the early morning, the noise of the stream, the threatening cliffs and bowlders, which might conceal some of his enemies, all increased the nervous dread of the messenger, and he quickened his steps. Once through, his greatest danger would be passed.

"Hark! What was that? He stopped and listened, and in a moment he knew he had not been deceived. He could hear the sound of approaching horsemen, and they were coming rapidly down the road behind him.

He glanced behind for a hiding place, and already had started to climb the cliffs, when he caught sight of the approaching men and realized that he could not gain a place of concealment before they would be near enough to see him. Perhaps they had already discovered him. There was nothing left but to resume his place in the road, walk on as though he neither feared nor suspected anything, and keep on as bold a face as possible. But if his face was bold, it was the only thing bold about him, for his heart sank when he saw the six men enter the pass, and bring their horses to a walk when they noticed the stranger.

He could see their faces now, and his alarm increased when he recognized the leader as Richard Smith. He had been at Goshen when his father, Claudius Smith, along with Gordon and De la Mar, had been hanged. Montagnie knew what a desperado Claudius Smith had been, and what a terror his gang of cowboys had been in Orange county and along the borders of New Jersey. Many rewards had been offered for his arrest, and about a year and a half before this time he had been captured at Oyster Bay and taken to Goshen, where he was chained to the floor of the jail and a strong guard placed over him.

All his efforts to escape had been in vain, and with his two companions he had been hanged, as Montagnie himself knew, for he had been in Goshen on that very day. But Smith's son Richard had been avenging the death of his father, and the poor Whigs in that region had been suffering more at his hands than they had from his father. These were the thoughts that were passing rapidly through the mind of the messenger, and there was this desperado, Richard Smith, approaching, and with him five men as desperate as he at his back. What villainous-looking men they were. He grasped his walking-stick more firmly and tried to appear calm.

"Good morrow, gentlemen," said Montagnie.

A gruff word was the only reply, but each man was glancing sharply at him. Evidently they were suspicious, but, as they passed on, Montagnie breathed more easily. The danger was almost passed and in a moment he would be beyond their sight.

But he was not to escape so easily. Without turning his head he was aware they had stopped and were watching him. The moment was a critical one. Would it never come to an end?

"Hold, stranger," called one of the men. "You travel early."

The messenger stopped, for there was nothing else to be done, and waited their approach. They soon gathered about him, and he knew his only hope lay in being calm.

"Yes," he replied, "and neither are you late in your start."

"Whither might you be bound?" said Smith, ignoring his words.

"Oh, up the road here, among the hills."

Smith laughed derisively as he replied; "That won't do. Up the road may lead you to Morristown, or it may be New York. You'll have to give an account of yourself."

The young preacher glanced quickly about him. Should he try to fight? Six men, armed and mounted, were before him, and they would think no more of shooting him than they would a squirrel by the roadside. But the leader had not failed to note his hesitation, and he turned to his men and said: "Search him, boys. If he's straight it'll do no harm; and if he isn't, it's the thing to be done."

In a moment Montagnie had forgotten his caution. If the papers were found they would perhaps kill him, and if he must die he would sell his life as dearly as possible. He had been so quiet that the two men who approached were taken off their guard when he suddenly whirled his heavy stick and struck one of them a heavy blow and then turned to the other. With a bound he leaped over the fallen men and started for the cliffs. It was a desperate venture and every moment he expected to hear the sound of their guns. He struggled on, however, unmindful of everything but his own desire to escape.

"Don't shoot! Don't shoot!" he heard Smith call. "He may be worth more alive than dead. Ha! ha! Who would have thought such a peaceful looking youngster would have given such a rap?" and he laughed again when he saw how angry his companions were. "Take after him; be quick or he'll get away."

Montagnie was struggling desperately to make his way up the hillside. For a moment he thought they had abandoned the pursuit, although he wondered why they didn't shoot, but he soon understood it all when he saw two of the men coming toward him. They had known of a path, and by taking it had been able to gain the heights above.

To attempt further flight was useless now, and without a word he followed his captors to the road beneath.

"Take him up to the hut, boys," said Smith and the messenger soon found himself in a rude log house about 200 yards from the road and concealed among the defiles of the hills.

"Now search him," said the leader, and the men immediately began to do his bidding. His three-corned hat was cut into pieces, but nothing was found in it. Next his coat was taken off, and in a moment one of them exclaimed: "Here's something; it's inside the lining," and he cut open the sleeve and took out the dispatches, which he tossed to Smith. The leader quickly opened them, and as he read the others watched him keenly.

"It's a good find, boys, and all right. That's what comes of making a general out of a farmer. Who was the fool that tried to hide this in the lining of a sleeve?" he inquired, turning to Montagnie. "Why, it's the very first place we'd look into. And you must have been drunk to think you could get through Ramapo Pass with them. You don't look like a lack-wit, but you must have been not to have taken the upper road. But Clinton will be glad to get this! Now, boys, what shall we do with this fellow, hang him or send him away?"

"Shoot him," said the one whom the messenger had struck. "It's none too good for him."

"We'll see about that a little later," replied Smith. "We've got to get this letter to Clinton the first thing we do."

Two were left with the prisoner as a guard and the others soon rode way. For three days and nights Montagnie lay in the hut, bound hand and foot. Not for a moment were the cords loosened, and each day his guard told him they were about to take him out and hang him and leave his body on a tree by the roadside as a warning to all Whigs. The preacher had fully resigned himself and expected daily the threat would be put into execution.

On the fourth day Smith returned, and, after a hurried consultation with the guards, rode away. The prisoner's hands were loosed, and his aching limbs were rubbed by the guard, but he had no other thought than that he was being prepared for his execution. Accordingly when in a few hours he was bidden to follow them out of the hut he glanced on eveyy side for the rope he thought to see dangling from some tree. As he walked his thoughts were somewhat bitter against Washington. Why had he insisted upon his coming through Ramapo Pass? If he had been left to his own device he would have taken the upper road and never would have fallen into the power of those desperadoes.

"Can you ride," said one of the men abruptly.

"Yes," replied the preacher. Were they about to mount him on a horse and then start the horse off after the noose had been adjusted? He had heard of that plan having been used.

But he had no time for meditation, for they came to a place where three horses were waiting. Almost before he knew what had occurred, the prisoner found himself mounted and riding rapidly along the road, with one guard on either side.

What could it mean? He saw no rope and not a word was spoken. On and on they went, and gradually it dawned upon the young man's mind what the destination was to be. Nor was he mistaken, for he soon was carried across the river and placed in the old Sugar House prison in New York, one of the famous provost prisons of that day.

"You're a great one," said the guard o Montagnie the next day. "Those letters you had were all about Washinton's plan to attack New York. But Clinton can take a hint, and everybody in the city is getting ready to receive the rebels." Then he took from his pocket a copy of Rivington's Gazette, which contained a long account of his capture, the nature of the dispatches he had carried and the use Sir Henry was making of the information he had gained.

Suddenly, as the guard finished his reading, Montagnie laughed aloud.

"What are you laughing at?" asked the angry guard as he left. "I don't see anything funny in that?"

But the prisoner did, and all his bitterness toward Washington had vanished in a moment. Now he understood it all. Washington had intended all the time to have him taken prisoner with those dispatches on his person and thus to hold the British in New York while he started for Virginia.

How well he held them we know from the fact that when Sir Henry next heard of him he was already beyond the Delaware, too far away to be pursued, and it was too late to send word or aid to Cornwallis.

As for Parson Montagnie, he was not long kept a prisoner, for the war was soon ended; but for years it was his delight to tell the story of his capture. "I had read about the Greeks holding the pass of Thermopylae," he would say, "and keeping out the enemy; but I kept the enemy in by failing to hold the pass at Ramapo."—Atlanta Constitution.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

Jests and Yarns Made and Told by Funny Men of the press.

HIS CHOICE.

"What, in your opinion, is the most pleasing decoration for a wheel?"

"A pretty woman."

COSTLY EXPERIENCE.

"So you broke the engagement, Yawply?"

"Yes, but not till after the engagement broke me."

DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENT.

Mrs. Scareface—Why, General, I didn't think you would remember me. What a memory you have for faces!

Gen. Blunt—Madam, yours is a face one could never forget!

A TRUE LIKENESS.

Miss Cawstic—"Don't you think monkeys are cute?"

Blowdust—"Naw, they remind me too much of some people."

Miss Cawstic—"O, you shouldn't be so sensitive."

PHYSIOGNOMICAL.

"The face," said the oracular boarder, "is an exact index to the mind."

"Not an exact one," said the Cheerful Idiot. "For instance, when a man has his temper ruffled his brows are knit."

A SUGGESTION.

Mother—What would poor mamma do without her boy if he went away?

Her Boy—You could whip Fido when you were cross and just pretend it was me, couldn't you?

EASY TO CURE.

The Wife—Doctor, can you do anything for my husband?

Doctor—What seems to be the matter?

The Wife—Worrying about money.

Doctor—Oh, I can relieve him of that all right.

THE LIMIT FOUND.

"There," said the man of schemes, "is a limit to the toleration of the public."

"And you found it??

"Yup. I met a total frost when I started out with a lecture on 'How I Intend to Find the North Pole.'"

PLEASURES OF THE IMAGINATION.

"Mrs. Stebbins is the meanest woman on earth."

"What has she done now?"

"She gave her little boy a slice of bread and butter, and told him to go out and sit where he could smell the blackberry jam Mrs. Perkins was making."

EASILY COMPREHENDED.

American Boy—"Papa, what's an absolute monarchy?"

Papa—"A country ruled by a king whose authority is unlimited; his word is law, and the people must do his bidding. Do you understand?"

American Boy—"Oh, yes, a sort of political boss."

CONSOLATORY THOUGHT.

Professor (disgustedly)—It's hard to get any knowledge into your head, your skull is so thick.

Pupil—But, remember, Professor, for the same reason it will be hard for the knowledge to ever get out.

A GREAT DISADVANTAGE.

"I suppose," remarked the sarcastic housewife, "that in the course of time ice will be worth as much as diamonds."

"Well," replied the iceman, reflectively, "diamonds are pretty good in their way, but you can't rely on their melting down so as to keep up a steady demand."

HOW HE GOT AROUND IT.

Chalumeau has just returned from a fishing expedition.

"Well," his friends ask him, "did you catch anything?"

"I missed my twelfth fish!" answers Chalumeau, who thus spares himself the humiliation of telling that he missed his first as well.

THE MODERN MUSICALE.

Young lady—You are a wonderful master of the piano, I hear.

Professor von Spieler (hired for the occasion)—I blay aggompaniments zometimes.

Young lady—Accompaniments to singing?

Professor von Spieler—Aggompaniments to gonversations.

THE FRIEND.

Wallace—Fargreaves had the impudence to accuse you of laughing at your own jokes, but I called him down all right.

Ferry—That was very kind of you—oh, by the way, what did you say to him?

"I told him that they were not your own jokes at all."

LEGAL LORE.

"Well, proceed," said the lawyer.

"The plaintiff resorted to an ingenius use of circumstantial evidence," said the witness.

"For the benefit of the jury, state in plainer language exactly what you mean by that," interrupted the Judge.

"Well, my meaning is—that he lied!"

Purple Blue Orchid.

A purple blue orchid of a color never seen before in England, discovered by M. Robelin in the Philippine Islands, 6,000 feet above sea level, has just been introduced to the British public under the name of Dandrobium Victoriae Reginae. Three hundred of the dried-up roots were sold in London at from $4 to $10 a piece.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

After all it isn't so very remarkable that a Chicago man who recently failed for $1,000,000 should have "kept all his accounts in his head." His creditors are now seeing dividends "in their minds."

Improved sanitation, including clean streets, has reduced the mortality rate in New York from 27.15 per thousand in 1891 to 19.63 in 1897. The rate in London has been reduced to 17.25 by similar measures covering a longer period.

In England it was stated at a meeting of farmers that one acre under glass exceeded 100 acres in producing a profit, and that the labor and cost was no greater in proportion to area than for 100 acres, excepting the original cost of the glass and fixtures.

Paris has voted $20,000,000 to the Exposition of 1900, or more than double the amount appropriated for its last exhibition. Two great palaces will be erected in the Champs Elysees, and the Seine, crossed by a monumental bridge, is to be transformed into a Venetian canal, with terraced banks and ornamental pavilions.

An old colored woman, a former slave, who died the other day in Oakland, Cal., was commonly reputed to be 102 years old, and the death certificate so stated, but documentary proof has since been produced showing that she was only eighty-six. Many other reputed centenarians might suffer equal deductions in years if the truth could be established as easily.

"It is a remarkable fact," says a contributor to Knowledge, London, "that the two countries which are now competing most keenly with us in the industrial race—especially in those departments allied to engineering—are Germany and the United States; two which have for many years been in the van in the matter of providing facilities for education in matters pertaining to the industrial arts."

According to an estimate in the Sun, clergymen in preaching average about 90 words a minute, campaign speakers 110, and senators in debate from 150 to 200. Very rapid readers find difficulty in uttering intelligently so many as 275 words a minute. And yet a story is going the rounds about a stenographer who is able to write 402 words in 60 seconds. But of what practical use is such excessive rapidity?

To what extent flogging is still tolerated by English law is shown by certain prison returns just presented to Parliament, from which it would appear that no less than sixteen hundred floggings per annum take place in the local and convict prisons of the United Kingdom. Besides these, there are six hundred and seventy floggings a year in the military prisons, which means that the floggings of soldiers belonging to the British army average nearly two a day.

Not in years has there been such strife among the big cities, east and west, for commercial supremacy. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Baltimore are all striving to get the business of interior merchants and shippers of farm produce. This energetic competition among the trade centers must prove indirectly helpful to the farmer, because it means a further whittling down of middlemen's expenses and freights on what the farmer has to buy and has to sell.

The undependable character of many of the mighty modern engines of war has been forcibly illustrated in connection with the late manoeuvres of the British fleet. Both the Mars and the Terrible, the former a monster of 14,900 tons, were suddenly placed entirely out of the range of action by trouble with their high pressure cylinders. The truth is that naval construction at the present day is largely in an experimental stage. We have discarded sails and we cannot depend on our engines.

The national debt during the last five years in England shows an average daily increase of nearly $100,000. During the same period the national debt of the United States shows an average daily increase of more than $125,000. France's debt increased $120,000 daily, Germany's debt over $130,000, while that of Russia shows a daily growth of not less than $405,000. France's national debt to-day is the largest, heading the list with $6,000,000,000. Russia comes next, then Great Britain and then Germany.

"The East does not know," says the Denver Republican, "and will not believe that Colorado is a gold-producing State, except in a moderate way. Above all, it does not know that it will surpass California this year, and that in the course of a few years it will go ahead of the Rand district in South Africa. People are ready enough to believe stories of the discovery of almost fabulous wealth in the Yukon Valley, but they turn a deaf ear to the statement that Colorado is one of the greatest gold regions in the world."

Ireland of prehistoric times was the gold country of Europe. In no other country, at any rate, has so much manufactured gold of early ages been found, not less than four hundred specimens of Irish gold antiques being contained in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy alone, while the British Museum gold antiques, illustrative of British history, are entirely Irish. Trinity College, Dublin, has many fine examples, and there are large private collections. Native gold occurs in seven localities in Ireland, and the ancient miners may have had sources of supply that are now worked out or lost.

The managers of St. Elizabeth's Insane Asylum in Washington are engaged in an experiment that will be watched with great curiosity by those who are interested in the care of that class of unfortunates. A farm has been rented near Oxen Hill, Md., which contains fifty acres of good garden soil, twenty acres of hill side, sixty acres of corn and wheat land, with about one hundred acres of woodland and pasturage. New buildings have been erected, modern implements and machinery have been secured and skilled farmers have been employed, who have the patience and judgment to deal with men and women who are mentally distracted. Under these conditions an attempt will be made to solve the problem of the labor cure for the insane. Each patient will be intrusted with a certain degree of responsibility and persuaded but not compelled to undertake a certain amount of labor, which, with a diet carefully regulated and regular hours of sleep and recreation, will furnish an experiment under the best conditions possible. As Dr. Godding, the superintendent of St. Elizabeth's, put it, says the Chicago Record: "It is the intention to establish a pioneer colony of insane men, carefully selected from the quiet class of inmates, to whom a home where they can sit under their own vine and fig tree, enjoying the fruit of their labors, will be something hitherto unknown to their hospital life. A moderate outlay for inexpensive farm cottages, a little patience in the development of the work and an abiding faith in the result are all that is needed to take them away from the hospital atmosphere and out of the new farm vistas to open wider horizons to the every-day life of the insane."

THE GREAT LAKES.

Some Interesting Features About Those Vast Inland Seas.

Reports from the great fresh water lakes are to the effect that their level is much above what it was last year at this season. Fishermen on Lake Ontario, for instance, claim that the water of that lake is eighteen inches higher than it was in May, 1896, and three feet above the level of last summer. This increased volume of water is doubtless due to the melting of the great body of snow which fell last winter on the drainage area of these basins and to the abundant rains of the spring. The same heavy precipitation elsewhere has caused the greatest flood in the Mississippi River that this generation has known.

Two years ago, in 1895, the level of the lakes was extraordinarily low, and much apprehension was felt lest a permanent change had taken place and that hereafter a lower level of water would be the rule. This condition, however, was easily attributable to the dryness of the season, a much smaller quantity of water having fallen over the drainage area than the average. The level of the lakes is known to oscillate from year to year, but there is no trustworthy data on which to base calculation in the matter. The conditions are constantly changing also. A larger area of land is being brought under cultivation, which absorbs more rainfall, and consequently less runs off into the creeks and streams which help to feed the lakes. More forests are also being cut down, and a larger surface exposed to evaporation from the sun.

The meteorological cause for changing lake levels and the causes which come from an increasing population will doubtless continue and cannot probably be controlled. But there are artificial causes which are likely to influence lake levels seriously unless care is taken to regulate and check them.

Among these causes are the Chicago drainage canal, the project for cutting a ship canal between Lakes Erie and St. Clair and the plan of cutting a fourteen-foot channel throughout the whole length of the St. Lawrence River. There are other schemes, but these are the most important. The Chicago drainage canal will, as soon as finished, take 300,000 cubic feet of water per minute from Lake Michigan and ultimately double that amount. The ship canal between Lakes St. Clair and Erie, as projected, will be twenty-one feet deep and seventy-two feet wide at the bottom, and to supply it will require an additional drainage of water from Lakes Huron and Michigan, and consequently from Lake Superior. The enlargement of the Welland Canal has already had some effect in lowering the levels of Lake Erie, and if the channel of the St. Lawrence River is deepened so as to admit larger steamers and more of them to the lake trade, an increased demand will be made for water from the lakes and a further decline in both Lakes Erie and Ontario is probable.—Philadelphia Press.

A Valuable Fowl.

Henry W. Brodt, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel of this city, made a remarkable discovery yesterday, which confirms the theory of geologists that the small gravel-bottom creeks southeast of here contain gold washed from the sides of the knobs. Andrew Blackall, a poultry dealer here, purchased some chickens of a farmer who lives in Finley township, on one of these gravel streams, close to the Knobs. One of the fowls, a large rooster, he sold to Mr. Brodt, who had it prepared for dinner. The surprise of the cook can be imagined when, on dressing the chicken, she found in its craw a nugget of what appeared to be gold. It was taken to a jeweler, who pronounced it a pure specimen of the precious metal. Its weight was found to be thirty-eight grains. The nugget is a bright, solid lump, in its natural state, which shows that the gold is a native product of the county.—Indianapolis News.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. AUG. 19

Hurrah for dollar wheat!

THE rush to Klondike is still great.

The miner's strike in this state, Ohio and West Virginia is spreading and at times looks threatening.

ITS appalling what troubles a jealous, ill-natured soul can cause and then gloat over peace disturbed.

IT is rumored Secretary Sherman will be grumbled out of the cabinet, and that assistant secretary Day will take his place.

Nearly all recently held Democratic county conventions have spoken against Harrity's remaining in the National Committee.

THE rise in the price of wheat gets more attention than any other subject. Proof that agriculture is the real backbone of the country.

The more bickerings and snarlings are avoided in a town the more it will prosper. These noxious weeds need severe treatment sometimes to keep them down.

Congressman Arnold wants the Republican nomination for governor. Elk county instructed for him the other day, and his own county, Clearfield, instructed for him last year.

The fourth class post-masterships in this district, will depend upon congressman Arnold's pleasure; his selection goes. Congressmen make the selections in their respective districts.

A Michigan woman pricked her finger with a rusty pin and died from the effects of the wound. A Cleveland man cut his throat and jumped from a third-story window and is alive. This thing of life and death is a remarkable problem.

WE just now again have before us the truth of the fact, that whatever prospers the farmer, has its good effects upon all other interests. The rise in the price of wheat has infused life into every avenue of trade. Yet how little show does the farmer get from legislation?

Genuine enterprise consists in making good use of your own money for improvements. Mock enterprise is that which takes other peoples' money. The first are men, the latter are frauds seeking plunder, tools under instructions of practiced swindlers back of them.

According to the Centre Democrat the Valentine Furnace Co., at Bellefonte, is financially embarrassed and unable to pay their employees. They have the stock on hand for their claims.

The McKinley "prosperity" must be viewed as a hoax.

ONE violater of the game laws is in the Blair county jail, where he will remain fifty days. The officers of the law should continue the good work against the pot hunter. The man who cannot wait until the season opens to do his hunting deserves the punishment prescribed by law, and all offenders should be treated alike. There should be no discrimination.

ONE of the bills passed by the present legislature and recently signed by the Governor, requires traveling doctors, or any person assuming to cure disease, either by medicine or by faith, whether he charges for his services or not, to pay a license fee of $10 per day for the privilege. This is to protect the legitimate practitioner and to save the public from being bamboozled.

IT was a miserable excuse made by the legislators who attempted the mileage steal, at 20 cents per mile, that they thought it was all right because heretofore others did the same thing. The logic of this is because others stole it was right for them to steal—hence there's nothing wrong in being a thief. Now these dishonest legislators rode on passes and paid no fare; they knew also that if they had paid fare it was only at the rate of three cents per mile. The poor excuse only puts them in a worse hole.

National Committeeman Harrity, of this state, opposed Bryan's election and opposed the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago and still opposes it upon the main issue, the silver question. He sided with the Republicans who denounced the Democracy as anarchists, repudiationists and as being in favor of dishonest money. He gave his aid to the election of McKinley the candidate of the millionaires, corporations, trusts and high tariffs.

Common decency should have led Mr. Harrity to resign his place on the Democratic National Committee since he was opposed to the platform and nominees of the Democratic platform in the last presidential campaign.

But he sticks—although called upon by Democrats and Democratic conventions by the scores, in this state, to resign. Any other man would have resigned without being asked to do so.

But Harrity sticks.

In the coming Democratic State Convention a resolution will be offered declaring Harrity's place upon the National Committee vacant.

We believe this will carry, as it should. It is the sentiment of the Democracy of Centre county and our delegates to the State Convention are expected to vote in accordance with that sentiment.

We have no personal feelings against Mr. Harrity, but for the reasons above given we deem it out of place that he should be a member of the National Committee.

THERE have been no less than twenty-one political assassinations of noteworthy importance during the present century. Included in the list are two emperors of Russia, two presidents of the United States, a president of France and a Sultan of Turkey. Of the twenty-one, fourteen occurred since 1860, since which time the "advanced agencies of civilization" have come more into play than the old-fashioned cut and thrust. The greater number have been ministers of state or persons holding high office. Two arch-bishops of Paris are on the list—one during the revolution of 1848 and the other during the commune in 1871.

The Sherman intrigue, remarks the Pittsburg Post, as it is generally known, is panning out in a most discreditable and humiliating way. Sherman was taken out of the senate against his wishes and through pressure, to make an opening for Mark Hanna in the senate. McKinley exerted all his power and influence to accomplish this. Sherman in the state department is now proving a menace to the country and must be got rid of. His position is being made so humiliating he will be forced to resign. In fact, if what the administration papers say of him is true, he should not be in office an hour. Day of Ohio, a crony of McKinley and Hanna, is ready to step into the veteran's shoes. All this comes about because of that stupendous statesman—the party of the name of Hanna—desiring to break into the senate, and the president's purpose to aid him in doing so. The Ohio voters will have some interesting questions of a personal as well as a political character to vote on this fall.

Law on Bonding and Indebtedness.

The act of April 20, 1874, forbids a council creating an indebtedness over 7 per cent. of the assessed valuation. The assessed valuation of Centre Hall is $114,538, hence indebtedness dare not exceed $8017.66. Already a debt of upwards of $1500 has been created which lessens the amount to that extent.

Then sec 5 defines "indebtedness" thus:

Sec. 5. The word "indebtedness," used in this act, shall be deemed, held and taken to include any and all manner of debt, as well floating as funded," &c.

Thus the school, poor, street and other boro' expenses are to be taken as part of the debt that shall not exceed 7 per cent. of the assessed valuation. The penalty for exceeding this limit is given in the first section, viz: "it shall be unlawful to increase the same, and all such increase shall be void, and any obligation issued for such increase, or any part thereof, shall be of no binding force upon such municipality or district; and each of the officers thereof wilfully authorizing such increase, or executing any obligation therefor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year."

It is well for those who are approached by breeders of strife, if they do not allow themselves to be honeyfugled to do their spitework while they keep under cover.

Nearly a Million.

The pension roll of the United States has almost reached the million mark. Commissioner Evans has just issued a statement, showing that at the beginning of the fiscal year the pensioners numbered just 983,528, an increase of 12, 850 for the past year. During that year 50,101 new pensions were granted, and 3,919 persons were restored to the rolls. Old age and disease, however, is working great inroads into the lists, for there were 31,960 deaths during the year. Other sources of loss were, 1,074 from remarriage of widows; 1,845 orphans attained majority; 2,685 failure to claim pensions, and 3,566 losses from unrecorded causes.

——Subscribe forthe REPORTER.

SPRING MILLS.

Topics and Events as Dilated Upon by Our Reporter.

At present pitching quoits seems to be the early evening amusement with the young men of our village.

Some of our farmers report that the rust has damaged the oats to a very considerable extent. In this section of the valley the corn crop promises to be unusually large; potatoes appear to be considerably "off" while apples may possibly reach about half a crop.

A few weeks since bids were asked for the lowest figures to furnish eleven rooms of the Haag hotel, in Bellefonte. Quite a large number of bids were offered, and by some very prominent firms, but Smith Bros., the popular furniture dealers of our village, were the successful bidders.

The junior base ball club of our village, had another encounter with the Millheim team on Saturday last, and as has been usual with them of late, were easily defeated, the score being 7 to 20 in favor of Millheim. Under the present management the junior club is evidently going from bad to worse and rapidly losing prestige. Reorganize your team at once, otherwise you will find it difficult to afford even ordinary amusement for an opposing nine.

J. D. Long our postmaster, took official possession of the new "government building" on Monday last. The postoffice department is very complete, fitted up with all the necessary conveniences for asserting and delivery of the mail, with plenty of room and plenty of light. The building is a decided improvement to the neighborhood, and the locality will soon become a mart where "merchants most do congregate."

Another new and substantial board walk along the kings' highway, has just been completed. The building of these walks is a slow movement, but like the end of time, its coming. By the way, a kind of walk or path elevated about six or eight inches has been built from Pealer's store to the new postoffice building, a distance of possibly sixty or seventy feet, composed of coal ashes; of course as a walk of any durability, the material is worthless.

On Saturday evening last, the Locust Grove Sunday school, in Georges valley held a festival, and three or four of our algerines were present, intoxicated beyond any sense, and conducted themselves accordingly—as men who lose their brains. The citizens of Spring Mills have repeatedly complained of similar vile conduct of some of the hoodlums of that valley, and now Spring Mills does the same thing. "Consistency thou art a jewel."

Michael Shires one of our prominent and active citizens, has just returned from an extended trip. Johnstown, he reports as being particularly lively. Mr. Shires has been in the insurance business for many years, and of course owing to its extensiveness he is obliged to be almost continually on the road. From his observations while on these trips, he thinks that business has a better tone and is becoming brighter every day, and added, that his own business had greatly improved within the last few months, all this is certainly very encouraging—possibly the "advance agent of prosperity" is on the move at last (!)

BRUSH VALLEY MELANGE.

The Events of the Section as Reported by Our Scribe.

George Bair, of Williamsport, was at home over Sunday.

Mrs. Jennie Wolf will leave this week for her St. Louis home.

Jolly Joe. Winters, of New Berlin, was in our valley Monday.

Henry Royer, of Johnstown, is visiting his old Brush valley friends.

Samuel Condo and wife, of Centre Hall, spent Sunday with his parents.

Mr. Markly and wife, of Indiana, are the guests of John Wolf, near Rebersburg.

Herb Stover, of Centre Hall, was among his old friends in and around Rebersburg.

The Philadelphia cow drover took quite a number of cows out of our valley Monday.

Luther Guiswite, the ex-creamery man, of Coburn, is in our valley to stay some time.

The Ev. (Esher) people will have a grove meeting in Mr. Wert's grove, near Madisonburg.

Jared Kreamer and wife, of Centre Hall, were among their old friends at Rebersburg on Saturday.

There will be communion services next Sunday morning at Kreamerville, in the M. E. church.

Quite a number from our valley and town attended the ousiness men's picnic, at Hecla last Thursday.

Many of the Penns valley people were in our valley on Sunday, to attend the negro campmeeting.

Fred Fell, of Rebersburg, as the old saying is, went up the river on Monday, where he accepted a job.

John Moyer, the miller of Centre Mills, changed his mill wagon into a hack wagon during the negro campmeeting.

Rev. W. W. Sholl, who has a charge near Williamsport, and a student at Dickinson Seminary, came home on Monday; he will remain a few weeks.

Free concert at the colored campmeeting tomorrow, Friday evening. This will be great. Come early, so that you will get a good seat. Don't miss it; bring all your cousins along.

Rev. McGann, the Lutheran pastor of Lewisburg, delivered an excellent discourse in the Lutheran church, at Rebersburg, on Sunday evening.

The rain storm which passed through our valley on Sunday a little after two o'clock, was very severe. It blew quite a number of trees down in the forest, and also a number of young fruit trees.

Mrs. Sallie Wolf, of Rebersburg, died on Thursday last, and was buried on Saturday morning in the Lutheran and Reformed cemetery; the funeral exercises were conducted by Rev. Moses George. She was 88 years old.

The Kreamerville young ladies' huckleberry brigade last Friday were delighted to make a search for huckleberries, on the mountain just south of Kreamerville, but, since their "huckleberry compass" misled them, after traveling some miles west, and their hopes having been drowned in discouragement, they happily returned to their respective homes, with their baskets and buckets filled with huckleberry stalks. Girls, never give up but try, try again.

The colored campmeeting is quite a success. At the first meeting last Saturday evening, there were about six hundred people, and last Sunday about four thousand. Preaching services will be held every afternoon and evening during the week. Next Sunday will be the great day. We learn from the committee there will be several loads of colored people here from Lock Haven and Bellefonte to assist in the services. Several additional ministers will assist Mr. Brown; the committee is determined to make this campmeeting a success, and so far the attendance fas excells their expectation. The colored brethren preach excellent sermons and all is conducted in the spirit of God. The very best of order exists everywhere, not the least disturbance of any kind has been made; every one goes there to hear the services, and not to see his friends. The committee is to be highly congratulated on the way they have been conducting everything. If the weather is favorable next Sunday there will be the greatest crowd of people at this meeting that has been in our valley for years.

TUSSEYVILLE.

What Our Correspondent from Across the Valley Gives Us.

Mary Moyer was very ill a few days this week, but is improving.

Mrs. Charles Neff visited her parents Mr. ond Mrs. Henry Moyer Tuesday.

The potato crop in our valley is very poor, and they will no doubt be high in price.

Gurney Barr, of Mifflin county, spent Sunday with his mother, near Colyer.

There was considerable damage done by the storm which passed through our valley Sunday.

Quite a number of our people attended the colored campmeeting on Sunday, near Rebersburg.

C. E. McClellan returned to Central Penna College yesterday, where he is preparing for the ministry.

Emma Swartz, one of our accomplished young ladies, is engaged in teaching instrumental music.

Mrs. Edward Detwiler, after spending a week with her mother, Mrs. McClellan, returned to her home in Reedsville Tuesday.

Jacob Lee telegraph operator at Coburn, visited his parents at Colyer over Sunday, and attended the festival at Linden Hall Saturday evening.

Jacob Royer and sister Regina, and Alfred Reiber visited at the home of Jacob Royer in Brush valley, over Sunday, and attended the campmeeting.

Edward Detwiler and Mr. Lashall came from Reedsville on their wheels, on Sunday and returned the same day; they were the guests of Mrs. Joseph McClellan.

G. A. R. Encampment.

Gregg Post and the members' families have arranged to go to Buffalo via the Central R. R. of Penn'a, and Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Ry., as this is the only route that will enable parties returning to reach home in one day. The train will leave Lamb street station, Bellefonte, at 7 a. m., Saturday, August 21st and at same time Monday, August 23rd, stopping at all local points, Millhall, Beech Creek, Snowshoe, Philipsburg, and landing the party in Buffale at 7.45 p. m. Rate will be $6.39 for the round trip and tickets good for return passage at any time on or before Tuesday, August 31st. The Post has arranged quarters for a large number and will, upon application, endeavor to provide places for others going to the Encampment. For further and detailed information, address S. H. Williams or J. W. Gephart, Bellefonte, Pa. 2t

Watch for Him and Punch Him.

A slick individual, representing himself as an agent for a Baltimore hardware firm, has been swindling country blacksmiths in adjoining counties. He took orders from them for goods, giving half price rates, and discount of ten per cent. for cash agreeing to pay freight on orders when payment was made at the time the orders were taken. He is said to be doing a land office business. Keep an eye open and a club ready for him.

Special Excursion.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a special excursion to Ocean Grove (Asbury Park) Wednesday August 25th, during the camp meeting. The trip will no doubt be an enjoyable one.

Wholesome, pure and full of fruit.

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

is a luxury, but within the means of all. Accept no substitutes.

Send name and address for booklet, "Mrs. Popkins' Thanksgiving." Merrell-Soule Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Star Store.

It is not a hard matter to tell why our trade is increasing right along. It is this. We sell for the cash only, trust nobody, treat everybody alike, and scrape in the hard cash with every sale. More than this, we have

One Price to Everybody,

Very little expense, no accounts to collect, and why can't we sell cheap? We do and we will.

Look Here Again!

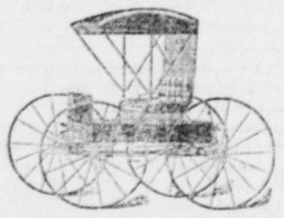
60 in. Turkey Red Table Linen, per yd	27c
Fancy Turkish Towel, 21x52 in	10c
Ladies' Storm Rubbers	37c
Webster's Unab. Dictionary, 1500 pages	99c
Ajax Syrup, very popular, per gal	25c
The popular Exton Cracker; per lb	10c
Arbuckles Coffee, 2 for	25c
7 bars Star Soap	25c
25 lbs. Roller Flour	55c
49 lbs. Roller Flour	$1 10
Best Headlight Oil, per gal	9c
Mason's Glass Jars, pts., qts., ½ gal., 59c, 69c.	55c,

Hundreds of others equally low, if you miss these, and fail to save any money for the Grangers' Picnic, don't blame us.

Terms—Cash before delivey.

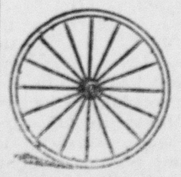
G. O. BENNER.

NEW CARRIAGE WORKS.



I wish to inform the public that I have my carriage works in full operation, and am prepared to do all kinds of Buggy and Wagon Work on very short notice, and at prices lower than they ever were before.

New Buggies as low as $45.00
New Buggy Tops, from $7.00 up.
New Spring Wagons as low as $45.00



Buggy Wheels with, round edge steel tire and boxing, per set from $7.00 up.
Buggies repainted from $6.00 up.
All other kinds of repairing at astonishingly low prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

John T. Lee,

Centre Hall, - - Pa.

FARMERS,

Take Notice!

While I am advertising the highest prices paid for wheat, and selling both Hard and Soft Coal at the lowest possible prices, I wish to say to my customers that I expect to keep in stock

A Full Line of Fertilizers,

Made by the Detrick Fertilizer & Chemical Co., of Baltimore. I am also prepared to fill any order for Salt, no difference how large, at the lowest possible prices.

I wish to extend my sincere thanks to all who have so liberally patronized me in the past year, and will appreciate their support in the future.

In Fertilizers, I will meet any price on earth, taking into consideration the same grade of goods.

G. W. OCKER,

Centre Hall, - - Penna.

SALESMEN WANTED

To sell our High Grade and Fresh Dug Stock. Specialties controlled by us. Highest Salary or Commission paid weekly. Steady employment the year around. Outfit free. Exclusive territory. Experience not necessary. Big pay assured workers. Don't delay. Apply quick.

Allen Nursery Co,

19augtm Rochester, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect June 20, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

8.23 a. m.—Train 30. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.40 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.56 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 2.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.25 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.20 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.23 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, and intermediate stations, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Erie. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, Pittsburg and Elmira, and intermediate stations. On Sundays for Watkins, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman coach to Rochester

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua, and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.55 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10.03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 8.55 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.53 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 1.55 p. m (Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 2.40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	Westward. A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	Eastward. P M
1 28	6 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	8 57	4 39
1 57	6 28	Vicksburg	8 52	4 35
2 05	6 37	Mifflinburg	8 44	4 27
2 16	6 50	Millmont	8 31	4 16
2 23	6 57	Glen Iron	8 22	4 08
2 51	7 31	Paddy Mountain	7 56	3 43
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 8.25 a. m., 9.30 a. m. 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.50a. m, 10.05 a m. 5.07 5.58 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.29 a. m., 10.06 a m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. E. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896. Lv.	Ar.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.			p. m.	p. m	a.m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45		BELLEFONTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57		Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03		Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08		Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10		Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14		HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18		Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20		Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 04	8 09	4 22		Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24		LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 12	4 26		Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31		Krider's Sp g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37		Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43		Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45		Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50		MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20			Jersey Shore		4 30	7 55
10 05	9 55		Ar.	Wm'PO'T Lv		4 00	†7 25
†10 20	*11 30		Lv	Wm'PO'T Ar		2 40	*6 55
5 08	7 10			PHILA		†8 35	*11 30
8 32	10 30			Atlantic City		7 00	5 30
6 00				NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)		†4 30	
7 25	†9 30			NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m.	a. m.		Arr.	Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12‡	8‡	2‡	STATIONS. Ar.	Lv.	WESTWARD 3‡	7‡	11‡
PM	PM	AM			A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45		Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40		Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37		Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35		Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31		Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28		Fillmore	6 52	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24		Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20		Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18		Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07		Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04		Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02		Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00		State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F, H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Sumner Hosterman and John Keller spent Sunday with friends in Boalsburg.

——Mrs. John K. Hosterman, of Wolfs Store, visited her son Dr. G. W. Hosterman on Monday.

——W. B. Rankin, of insurance fame, Bellefonte, was in town yesterday looking up risks.

——Will McCormick, of Tyrone, was in this section last week, canvassing for a picture enlarging house.

——Mr. J. H. Huff, of Lamar, has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Frank Crawford, since Tuesday.

——Wm. Bower, of Potter's Mills, transacted business in town and, as usual, gave our sanctum a call.

——Mrs. Maude Rearick, of Philadelphia, is visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Amanda Spangler.

——Adam S. Bierley, of Penn Cave, the lumber operator, was in Centre Hall Monday transacting business.

——Clyde Smith, who is now working in a music store, in Williamsport, came home on a short visit to his parents last week.

——Miss Anna Knight, of Lock Haven, and Miss Jessica Herr, of Salona, have been the guests of Miss Tace Kreamer since Saturday.

——'Squire M. L. Rishell, of Farmers Mills, and one of the foremost Democrats and leaders in North Gregg was in town yesterday.

——Miss Roxanna Brisbane left last Thursday on a visit to friends and relatives in Harrisburg and other eastern points. She expects to remain some time.

——R. M. McGee, Esq., wife and two sons, of Philadelbhia, are visiting at the home of Mrs. McGee's sister, Mrs. George Emerick and her mother Mrs. John Harper.

——Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Potter, left here on Wednesday, to attend the railroad picnic at Gibbony's Park, to-day, and will spend a few days with friends in Kishacoquillas valley.

——Mr. John J. Bollinger, of Hanover and Mr. H. D. Martin, of Jacksonville, college mates and fraternity brothers of S. V. Hosterman, are spending some time with him.

——Misses Catharine and Edith Dale, of Lemont, with their friends, Miss Cassin, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Allyn, of Texas, were the guests yesterday of Emilie and Grace Alexander.

——J. Linn Harris and Ed. Harris, of Bellefonte, were in Centre Hall Tuesday looking up trade for their planing mill in Bellefonte. Centre Hall's steady building operations are attracting dealers in building materials into the town.

——Al. P. Wieland, one of our former boys, but now in charge of the Syracuse, N. Y., branch of H. J. Heinz Co., picklers, stopped in town an hour or so Tuesday evening while on his way to Linden Hall on a short visit to his parents. Al. found no little pleasure in informing his friends that he is the father of a ten-day-old bouncing boy, whom he prizes above all things now, and wouldn't swap him on the biggest gold nugget taken out of the Klondike diggins'.

The Boalsburg Re-union.

Dear Reporter:—Inasmuch as you have manifested an interest in the reunion of the Boalsburg Academy, I feel free in asking a little space in your paper, to tell of the doings of the committee on arrangements, etc. We have not only been able to locate many of the students, but have also met some whom we never thought of being old students. One grizzly old fellow said: "Pshaw! Why we attended the Boalsburg Academy when you must have been a kid, and the reunion will be as much our wedding as yours, and we can scare up more guests, and of better calibre, than characterizes your list, etc." Of course, any one acquainted in this locality will readily know the above is George Koch's talk, and we are glad to know that George attended the school. We are also surprised to find so many ardent admirers of the Boalsburg Academy still among us. They are gray headed and wrinkled, but their minds are vivid with recollections of school days. All of these old veterans are enlisted, and doing all they can to make the reunion a success; such as will reflect credit upon Boalsburg and vicinity. We are sure, too, that Boalsburg will give such a welcome to all who may attend the reunion that will forever put it where it belongs on the list of benevolent towns.

MORE ANON.

Reduced Rates to Grangers' Picnic.

For the accommodation of persons desiring to attend this interesting picnic and exhibition the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets on August 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27, good to return until August 30, inclusive, at rate of one fare for the round trip, from principal stations between East Liberty and Bryn Mawr, on the Northern Central Railway north of and including Lutherville, and on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

For information in regard to train service and specific rates application should be made to ticket agents.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LAWS.

Some Facts Our Readers Will be Interested in Knowing.

The following laws relating to the public schools of the state were among those passed by the late legislature, according to the Harrisburg School *Gazette*:

The school boards may purchase flags and shall display them whenever they deem proper.

That school children shall have the use of the books of the board during vacation for a pay or select school, provided the teacher has a valid certificate.

That school directors shall be authorized to provide transportation for school children, at the expense of the district, to the public schools of the district in which they reside or to the schools of neighbor districts.

That a copy of Smull's Legislative Handbook shall now and hereafter following each decenniel census, be placed in each public school of the Commonwealth, and bi-ennially a copy of the School Laws and Decisions, by the State Superintendent.

That independent school districts now existing may be abolished by the courts whenever a majority of the taxable citizens of any school district, out of which any independent district may be created, petition for action.

That school directors may establish and maintain, out of the public school treasury, free kindergartens for children between the ages of three and six years, residing in the district.

That it shall be unlawful for any industrial establishment to employ any minor who cannot read and write in the English language, unless he has attended in the preceding year, an evening or day school for a period of sixteen weeks.

That school boards shall have power to levy a per capita tax of one dollar annually on every male inhabitant who is of age.

That the compulsory school law be so amended as to increase the compulsory age to sixteen years, to require attendance continuously during at least seventy per cent of the term, which period shall begin at the beginning of the school term, or at a time to be fixed by the school board at their organization; that between the ages of 13 and 16 a child shall be excused if he has regular employment.

Yellowstone Park.

The Yellowstone National Park is unquestionably the most interesting region on the globe, for within it is displayed the greatest collection of nature's manifold wonders. Indeed, this mountain-bound plateau, high up on the summit of the everlasting Rockies, is a veritable play ground for the world's giant forces. To stand and gaze upon them in all their marvelous manifestations, the great geyser upheavals, the fierce steam blasts, the terrible leap of the river, and the awful canon, is a revelation, an experience to be had at no other point on the earth.

The personally-conducted tour of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which leaves New York on September 2, affords the most satisfactory means of visiting this wonderland and viewing its marvelous features. Tourists will travel by special train of Pullman smoking, dining, sleeping, and observation cars in each direction. Eight days will be spent in the Park. Stops will also be made returning at St. Paul and Chicago. The round-trip rate, $235 from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, $230 from Pittsburg, covers all necessary expenses.

For detailed itineraries and full information apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. aug5-3t

The Advance in the Price of Wheat.

The New York World says: This year's wheat crop is estimated at 500,000,000 bushels. Each cent added to the price means $5,000,000 poured into the laps of the farmers. The actual advance in a year has been about 25 cents a bushel, or $125,000,000.

There was also left over of last year's crop 190,000,000 bushels to share in the enormous advance in price.

Of this year's crop only 72,000,000 bushels have been sold thus far. All of it has been sold at the advanced prices, and now that the price is still higher than it was earlier in the year, with a good prospect of further advance, the farmers are themselves holding no less than 428,000,000 bushels for future sale. If they get but 50 cents a bushel on the average—and they are getting more than that—the wheat now in their barns will bring them the enormous sum of $214,000,000 with which to pay off their debts and put money into bank. What is the Klondike compared with this?

The Golden Secret of Long Life.

Keep the head cool, the feet warm and the bowels open. Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves is a Vegetable preparation and acts as a natural laxative, and is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the Cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all Blood, Liver and Kidney Diseases. Call on G. H. Long, Spring Mills, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

Sunday, August 22, at Centre Hall, at 2 p. m.; at Spring Mills at 7 p. m.; at Tusseyville at 10 a. m.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Aug. 12	75	60	clear.
" 13	74	51	clear.
" 14	80	52	clear.
" 15	83	62	part cloudy.
" 16	78	60	part cloudy.
" 17	68	58	cloudy.
" 18	71	49	part cloudy.

Rainfall: On 15, afternoon, .27 in.; on 17, afternoon, .27 inch.

GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected weekly by R. E. Bartholomew.

New Wheat	80
Rye	30
Corn	30
Oats	20
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	12
Eggs	10
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	50
Sides	5

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—THERE WILL be exposed at public sale, at the residence of William Homan, one-half mile west of Farmers Mills, on

— SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1897, —

At one o'clock, p. m., the following described valuable real estate: Bounded on the west by lands of Felix McClintic heirs, on the north by lands of Mrs. Samuel Rachau and M. L. Rishel, and on the south by lands of J. B. Fisher's heirs, and land of J. P. Ross heirs, containing

—131 ACRES AND 153 PERCHES.—

About ten acres are well timbered. Thereon erected a large stone dwelling house, suitable for two families, one large bank barn, spring house, pig stable and buggy shed and corn house combined, together with other necessary outbuildings. A choice young orchard containing the choicest varieties of fruit, together with plenty of the best of water close to the buildings. The farm is in a desirable location, being one mile north-east of Penn Cave R. R. station and 2¼ miles of Rising Springs station, and one of the best producing farms in the valley. Public road close to the house.

Terms of sale will be made known on day of sale by M. L. RISHEL,
Executor etc. of Catharine Rishel.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, there will be exposed at public sale at the public house of W. H. Runkle, in Centre Hall, on

— SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1897, —

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, being the property of Mary Smith, deceased:

NO. 1.—A house and lot situate in Centre Hall, bounded on the north by heirs of Sarah Harpster, deceased, on the east by Main street, on the south by W. H. Kreamer, and the west by an alley, containing one-fourth acre. Thereon erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

Stable, and all necessary outbuildings.

NO. 2.—A tract of wood-land, situate in Potter township, on Nittany Mountain, bounded on the north by lands of B. D. Brisbin and Jacob From, on the east and south by lands of George Floray, Adam Nearhood, Mrs. Bland and J. J. Arney, and on the west by lands of Mrs. Mollie Ross and Horner heirs, containing 63 acres, more or less.

NO. 3.—A tract of wood-land situate in Potter township, on Nittany Mountain, bounded on the north by J. J. Arney, on the east by A. B. McNitt, on the south by George Sweeney and Mrs. Martha Odenkirk, and on the west by Elizabeth Durst, containing 19 acres, more or less.

NO. 4.—A tract of wood-land, situate in Potter township, on Seven Mountains, bounded on the north by Dr. Charles Smith, on the east by Dr. Charles Smith and John Decker, on the south by W. J. Thompson, and on the west by A. O. Stover, containing 63 acres, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.—No 1, one-half cash, and remainder in one year, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Tracts Nos. 2, 3, and 4, cash.

S. W. SMITH, Executor.

COURT PROCLAMATION—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th. Judicial district, composed of the county of Centre and the Hon C. A. Faulkner, the Associate Judge in said Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 26th day of July, 1897, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of August, the 23d day of August, 1897, and to continue 1 week. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1897, and the one hundredth and nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff.

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9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
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These goods are first-class in every way, only they are small lots, odds and ends, one or two suits of a kind. They are in fact remnants of the greatest stock of clothing ever shown in Centre county, and they must and will be sold. Price no object.

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Satisfaction Guaranteed, or Money Refunded.

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Outfitters, - - Bellefonte,

New Summer Goods.

We purchased an exceptionally large stock of goods for the Spring and Summer. It is larger than we ever bought before, and the styles and patterns are strictly up to date.

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In percales at 12c a yd., a fine line of goods for Ladies' Waists, we have a big and good assortment. No better grade or assortment to select from, can be found in this section. A bargain.

SERGES.

Our Serges, all wool, yard wide, at 30 and 40c., are goods that can't be duplicated at the prices. We bought a large stock, hence the low figures. These goods will go fast, and the bargains are for the early customers. Lawns and India Linens are here in profusion. If you want any of these we can surprise you in the low figures, from 8c to 20c. Other bargains too.

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1897 Columbias, the best Bicycles made, reduced to $75.

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THE FARM AND GARDEN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Manuring Hillsides—Growing Foreign Grapes—The Best Turnip—Continuous Egg Laying, Etc., Etc.

MANURING HILLSIDES.

Because the level valley is richer than the hillside, it is quite common for farmers to suppose that there must be each year a heavy deposit from the hillside in the valley below. But if anyone manures a hillside with the expectation that it will appreciably fertilize the soil farther down the hill he will learn his mistake. We have several times tried it, and could never see that the manure had any appreciable effect more than two or three feet below the line where it was applied.—Boston Cultivator.

GROWING FOREIGN GRAPES.

To our liking, some of the best kinds of American grapes have much better flavor than do foreign varieties. But tastes differ, and there are those who think no grapes are so good as the foreign varieties that in this country have, until now, been grown only under glass. But these varieties are hardy enough to stand our winters and ripen early enough to succeed in our summers, if the foliage can only be kept from mildewing. What has been learned about fungicides for destroying mildew and rot is very likely to succeed as well on foreign grape vines, enabling them to be cheaply grown out of doors instead of as now in hothouses.—American Cultivator.

THE BEST TURNIP.

For winter use there is no better variety of turnip than the Yellow Aberdeen, especially if one can get hold of a pure strain of honestly grown seeds. This old well known kind has been given a multitude of names altogether in the past twenty years. It is not a quick grower like the Flat Dutch, but it is a turnip that will keep a long time after being made. It is equal to a rutabaga in texture, but is not prone to rot like the rutabaga.

The southern dairymen or stock growers cannot well dispense with the crop; that is, unless he raises a large crop of artichokes or sweet potatoes for his stock. But as an acre of turnips need not cost over $3 there is no need of not having them in abundance, even then. With cotton seed boiled they constitute the cheapest milk-producing food the southern dairyman can get.—Atlanta Journal.

CONTINUOUS EGG LAYING.

No breed of hens will lay an egg each day for any very long time without a period of rest. This is true even of what are called the non-sitting varieties. There are a few days rest, generally, though sometimes not more than one or two between different settings. It is really surprising to see a small hen—and some of the best layers are usually of small breeds—producing her weight in eggs within three or four weeks. For its bulk the egg furnishes the most nutritious food that a man can eat. Except its shell, everything is eatable and nutritious. But all hens have to pass some time in moulting. To produce a new coat of feathers takes much the same kind of nutrition as to produce an egg. During this period, therefore, egg production ceases, and if moulting is delayed until cold weather the fowl does not usually begin laying until spring.

GREEN HAY IN THE MOW.

When hay, especially clover, begins to heat in the mow the safest way is to pitch it all on the rack and take it out in the barnyard, spreading it as much as possible. By the time it has all been pitched over once the hay will be dried out enough so that it will not sweat or heat again. Few realize that the heat developed by fermentation dries out of grass quite as rapidly as would the same temperature out of doors. But it is much easier to prevent this injury than to cure it after it has been done. One or two layers of dry straw on the mow will absorb all the surplus moisture. It is well also to put some of the dry straw on the mow, to hold the moisture given off by the warm air from the mow as it comes in contact with the cold air that blows over it. Quite often the top of the mow will be entirely rotten, while all the hay beneath it has dried without injury. If dry straw had been thrown over such mows the moisture from the clover or the grass beneath it would be absorbed, greatly increasing its value for feeding purposes.

RUSTED OATS.

The oat crop is much more likely to rust than any other grain, mainly because it ripens later in the season, and when increasing warmth has filled the soil so full of plant food that the grain gets more sap than it can use. This is especially true if there has previously been a good deal of rain to make the plant food available. Oats will also rust if they have been sown so thinly as to make their growth very rank. Thick seeding is necessary, so that the plants being from the first crowded will find use for all the fertility their roots can gather. Oats nearly always rust in the Northwest, where the soil is rich in nitrogenous matter but is not so rich in mineral fertility. It is partly to prevent rusting that we advise heavy seeding and a dressing of 150 pounds per acre of phosphate. It is probable that one effect of the mineral is to obstruct the sap, preventing it from flowing faster than the plant can use. Potash for this use is quite as good as good as phosphate, though to perfect the grain the phosphate is also needed. Potash dissolves sand, and it is this silicate of potash that makes grain straw gritty, and dulls the tools used in cutting it. The straw of rusted grain lacks grit.

A CHICKEN-PROOF FENCE.

C. P. Reynolds, of Michigan, writes:—I have tried various modes of fencing chicken yards with more or less success, but have never found anything that gave really good satisfaction until recently. One of my former difficulties was to so arrange the posts that the fowls could not alight on the tops and then hop out.

Two years ago I built another yard and worked another idea into my fence. I procured some short posts four or five feet long and placed them in the ground the usual depth. I then finished out the remaining necessary height by nailing a three-inch board to the outer edge so that it made the post six and one-half feet high. At the bottom I placed two six-inch boards five inches apart. I then used five-foot netting, which was put on in the usual way, making a fence between six and seven feet high.

If I were to build the fence again I should do everything as I did before except possibly make my posts seven feet high as I found later that I could easily have stretched the netting the extra distance. In fact to give the netting a good shape I was obliged to nail it from four to eight inches below the top of my base-boards. I think, also, I should place my posts eight feet apart instead of twelve as I now have them. I find the wider the netting the nearer the posts should be.

SELLING POULTRY.

Farmers have learned that they cannot afford to keep any kind of poultry that does not bring the highest price to be obtained. No matter how low the regular quotations may be, there are sometimes good prices paid, as the very fact that the supply is abundant induces buyers to select more carefully, because they have a larger amount from which to do so, as there is no sentiment or favoritism shown in the trade when the buyer desires the best to be had. The farmer who gets into the market with a choice article will secure the highest price. It may be an admonition that is disregarded, but the time will come, or has already arrived, when the farmer cannot afford to ignore the value of breeds; and he must also give his personal attention to the poultry, for by so doing he can keep more fowls and have fewer losses of chicks. Whether the fowls are sent to market alive or dressed, the condition in which they reach the stalls will have much to do with the prices obtained. It will be useless to keep good breeds, or even common stock, if the advantages are to be sacrificed at the last moment by carelessness in shipping. The wise farmer will not fill a coop with fowls of all kinds—roosters, hens and large chicks—to be sold in one lot, as the price will be influenced by the inferior birds. The maxim that "a chain is no stronger than its weakest link" applies also to shipping of fowls to market, as the very best will be governed by those that should not have been sent at all. Fat hens sell on sight, and should be separated from the males, while poor hens and late chicks will not bring good prices at any time.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Just as soon as young chicks, as the saying goes, get "off their feed," growth ceases and they stand still, and such chicks never afterward grow with the vigor they previously did.

There is one point in favor of corn as a crop which should not be overlooked, and that is the large amount of fodder, produced. The value of the fodder however, depends upon how it is cured and cut down.

The farmer with a few acres can only compete with the large farm by growing more produce on an acre. He can give personal supervision to all details and afford better cultivation than can be given by owners of very large farms.

The food controls the flavor of milk and butter. When the hay is properly cured it will be better than if any defect exists, because it will affect the flavor to a certain extent. All foods for cows should be of the best quality if a superior product is desired.

There is one product of the farm that the majority of farmers buy—beans. The white navy bean can be produced in all sections, and if not profitable as a crop should at least be grown for home consumption. Compared with the staple crops, however, it will be found more profitable than some.

What the farmer grows to sell is not for himself, but for others. He may have his personal preferences for some kinds of products, and can grow such for his own use, but the articles that are to be marketed must be of the kinds and quality to please the customers. Study the markets and endeavor to learn what is wanted and then supply the demand.

There is no crop more neglected than fodder and the waste of this valuable cattle food over the whole country is enormous. In some sections the fodder is considered of sufficient value to pay the cost of the corn crop, but there are farmers who attach little or no value to it if they have hay, but such farmers make a mistake in not using the fodder in connection with the hay.

Every year deep and shallow cultivation of corn is tested at the experiment stations and there has been no conclusion as to which is the better method, owing to the difference in soils and location. Thirteen stations, however, have made experiments with results rather favorable to shallow cultivation. At the Ohio station the average yield from cultivating one inch and a half deep with a spring-tooth cultivator was six bushels per acre greater than from four inches cultivation with a double shovel. Deep cultivation may be beneficial when the plants are very small, but after the roots have spread through the surface of the soil the cultivation should be shallow.

Knowledge is power in farming. The farmer who reads what others are doing is receiving the experience of those who have been successful or made mistakes, which enables him to adopt any superior methods or avoid errors that he may make unless informed. The most unwise course pursued by some farmers is their opposition to anything seen in print, and it is strange that this class of persons is a large one. Without experiment and improvement, and a diffusion of knowledge of agriculture, the farming interests would retrograde instead of progress. The farmer who reads about what others are doing can sift the wheat from the chaff and adopt the best.

New Material for Matches.

It is predicted that paper is the coming material for matches. The prospect of the wooden match industry being appreciably affected by a new process for manufacturing matches of paper is held to be extremely probable, particularly as the best wood for this purpose is constantly growing scarcer and more costly. The new matches are considerably cheaper than the wooden product and weigh much less, which counts for much in exportation. The sticks of the matches consist of paper rolled together on the bias. The paper itself is rather strong and porous, and, when immersed in a solution of wax, stearine and similar substances, sticks well together and burns with a bright, smokeless and odorless flame. Strips one-half inch in width are first drawn through the combustible mass and then turned by machinery into long, thin tubes, pieces of the ordinary length of wood or wax matches being cut off automatically by the machine. When the sticks are cut to size they are dipped into phosphorus, also by machinery, and the dried head easily ignites by friction on any surface.

There is some talk of utilizing the new invention in the manufacture of matches on an extensive scale for export in India. The invention involves no waste whatever and the paper is delivered in rolls like the telegraph tape, and converted at one operation into match sticks, and by a second into matches that would dry without stoving for a large part of the year in India. One thing, however, must be made sure of—that a wax is used which will harden at a shade temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit at least.—Boston Transcript.

Eyes in Finger Tips.

The gray matter brain cells of perception have been dissected out of the finger tips of the blind. Standing point up beneath all the ridges so plainly seen with a magnifying glass on the skin of the inside of the finger ends are the so-called corpuscles of Pacini, which are arranged in the exact semblance of the keys of a piano, and are said by Meissner to crepitate and give forth a different sound in every age of each person. This Pacinian corpuscle, which contains within its lining membranes a nerve-trunk, an artery and a vein, lines all the tactile surfaces of the body, particularly the inner finger and thumb tips.

A medical man recently assisted in an autopsy on a person blind from birth, and he sought to discover by scalpel and microscope the secret of the extraordinary delicate touch the blind man had acquired during life. Sections perhaps a sixteenth of an inch thick were carefully sliced off the inner surfaces of the index and middle fingers of the right hand. Under a high power these showed, instead of a single nerve-trunk and artery and vein of the average man, a most complex and delicate ramification of nerve filaments, dainty and minute nerve twigs in immense numbers branching from the main stem. Through constant use the finger tips of the blind acquire this unusual development, with more and more perfect performance of function.—The Microscope.

Power of Sunshine.

A French scientist calculates that in an average day the sun will pour on two and a half acres of ground heat which might be turned into energy equal to the muscle power of 4,163 horses.

M. Mouchot believed that this heat might be utilized and made to do the work now done by steam and electricity. He found that by condensing the heat playing on less than a yard and a half of ground he could boil two pints of water. By arresting sunshine and condensing it, small steam engines have been operated successfully in Paris, but nothing has yet been done to realize practically the great hopes of revolutionizing civilization by using directly the enormous power which comes to us daily from the sun. This power is calculated at that of two hundred and seventeen trillion, three hundred and sixteen billion horses, and a thousandth part of one per cent of it would run all the factories the world will ever need.

A GOLD MINE WIZARD.

Rothermel's Remarkable Success in Finding "Pay Dirt."

Locating Rich Veins of Precious Metals by Methods Known Only to Himself—How a Skeptical Claim-Owner Was Convinced.

A Deadwood (S. D.) letter to the Chicago Record says:

The railroad managers were unwilling to rely upon current reports in determining whether to build branch lines into the Ragged Top district. They knew that rich ore had been found there, but they could not be certain that the district promised to afford traffic enough to warrant the expense of construction of stub lines until experts had made a thorough inspection of the district. So the two great railway companies whose lines penetrated the hills pooled issues and employed Dr. A. W. S. Rothermel, a mining engineer who possessed a most wonderful faculty for locating ore deposits wtth unerring accuracy. The doctor made a thorough inspection of the district, and upon his report the railroads determined to build their tracks. . . .

Dr. Rothermel is a veritable wizard of the mines. He is known to the miners of Colorado quite as well as he is to the men of the Black Hills. His almost supernatural gifts have won for him fame and fortune, and he is in great demand in mining circles all over the West.

His most notable work in this region was on the Holy Terror property. The owners of this mine, which had produced large quantities of valuable ore, were in despair by reason of the fact that the vein which ran along the edge of the chain struck off into the adjoining claim, and, of course, could not be followed by the owners of the Holy Terror. They heard of the doctor's marvelous powers and sought to engage his services in an effort to find a ledge on their claim which might be tapped by a crosscut from one of their levels.

A contract was entered into. The doctor took several samples of ore from the mine and made a casual survey of the surface of the claim. Then he locked himself up and began to work. In ten days' time he was ready to make a report, yet he had not entered the shafts of the mine, but made his deductions solely from a study of the rock and ore samples taken from the various levels. He told the owners just where they would find another vein of gold, gave them instructions how to proceed at the least cost to get it, and also outlined the drift of the deposit, showing its extent and depth.

The owners, not without some misgivings, proceeded with the digging of the tunnel according to instructions, and in the exact spot measured in feet from the starting point the owners ran into a vein of fabulous richness, placing the Holy Terror again in the forefront of great producers of gold ore. Dr. Rothermel was given an interest in the mine as a reward for his labors.

It is little wonder that this remarkable performance caused no end of talk. The doctor became the idol of the miner's heart. There was one man, however, disposed to rob the doctor of any credit which might attach to his work in the Holy Terror. This was Ed Blackwell. Ed took it upon himself to go about Deadwood and berate the doctor, saying that anybody might have done the same thing; that the finding of the new vein was but the happy culmination of an intelligent guess. Rothermel's friends told him what Blackwell had said, and grew impatient with the doctor when he did not express some resentment.

"Let him say what he pleases. I'll fix him later on," responded Rothermel.

The following week a small party of prospectors went up the gulch to look after their claims. Blackwell was a member of the party, which was later joined by Rothermel. A tent was pitched and lunch set out. While they were eating the doctor spoke to Ed.

"You have a claim here, Ed?"

"Yes."

"When I finish eating I'll go out and find a ledge for you."

Ed was the first to leave the table, and the doctor soon followed. They walked possibly a hundred feet.

"This is my claim," said Ed.

"All right—go and get a pick and shovel."

With some hesitancy Ed complied. In his absence the doctor took a hurried survey of the contour and surroundings generally. He pulled a red ribbon from his pocket and tied it to a bush. Then he walked further down the slope. When Ed came back he was told to go to the bush and dig three feet, when he would encounter the ledge and find pay dirt there.

The day was hot and Ed had his doubts. His countenance denoted the misgivings he certainly felt. The doctor urged him on, and he began to dig in a half-hearted way. But he managed to go down two feet, and the shovel brought up indications which strengthened his faith perceptibly. Down he went. At three feet he encountered the ledge and his pick took out enough ore to make a showing. He was nonplussed, yet overjoyed with his find.

"Now," said the doctor, "walk down to that stump, dig it out and go down twenty-one inches. There you will find another ledge which crosses the first one." Ed did so, with successful results. By this time he was wild with excitement. Rothermel turned upon him and savagely said:

"Ed, you have been talking a good deal about me. Now you go back to town and tell every man you meet what I have done before your own eyes. If you don't do it I'll cram every tooth down your lying throat!"

Ed lost no time in setting the doctor right again, spending most of the night in reciting the interesting exploits of the day, and as the new day dawned they took him home in a hack.

Rothermel's methods of work are known only to himself. He has a system of recording his deductions on paper, and the studies resemble huge spider webs wrought in vari-colored lines. He says every kind of rock has its affinity, and the presence of one attests the nearness of others. On some stones he sees the photography of their native surroundings, but the lessons thus taught he alone can read.

There is no necromancy in his art, for he reaches all his deductions along scientific lines.

THE LONGEST TUNNEL.

Passes Beneath Pike's Peak, 7,000 Feet Underground.

Two gangs of workmen have just begun digging in Colorado the longest tunnel which man ever attempted to construct. The main bore will be twenty miles long, and connecting with this are subsidiary miles. So, in reality, the task that has been put under way is that of digging fifty miles of tunnels, and every foot of this vast system will be under Pike's Peak and the mountains that tower on each side.

The starting point of the main tunnel, says the Cripple Creek Times, is at the foot of the mountain leading up to Pike's Peak, near the old town of Colorado City. This point is but a short distance from the railroads which span the country between Colorado Springs and Manitou. From here it runs almost due southwest. The further edge of the tunnel is at the edge of the mountains at Four Mile Creek, over in Fremont County, Colorado, six miles south of Cripple Creek and near the little town of Sunol. Two gangs of men, as stated, are working on the tunnel, one at each end. Just at present they are making progress at the rate of thirty feet a day. It is believed that the mammoth task they have undertaken will be completed in seven years from the first of the present month.

The main tunnel will pass directly under the cone of Pike's Peak at a depth of nearly 7,000 feet and 2,700 feet beneath the town of Victor. Its average depth from the surface will be 2,800 feet, and it is designed to test the mineral deposits of the territory at these great depths. Thirty miles of laterals are contemplated, and these will pass underneath all the Cripple Creek district at an average depth of 2,800 feet. Cripple Creek, Victor, Gillettee, the various small towns and a thousand mines are to be made tributary to this vast system.

Under present circumstances the distance—the shortest way—from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek is fifty-four miles. By way of the tunnel the two cities will only be sixteen miles apart. It is estimated by the contractors that the average cost per foot of excavation will be $80. This makes the total probable expense of digging the tunnel and its subsidiary branches $20,520,000.

A Donkey's Fall.

"Jim," one of the pet donkeys at Glen Island, disgraced himself in the eyes of the management to-day by going on a spree, and as a consequence is now locked up. A careless attendant left the gate of his inclosure open this morning and Jim took advantage of it and began a tour of investigation.

He made his way to the back of the large cafe at a time when the beer pumps were being cleaned. There were two buckets of stale beer standing near the door, which had recently been drawn from the pumps. The donkey sniffed at the beverage, then plunged his head in and never withdrew it until his nostrils pressed close to the bottom. Then he turned his attention to the second and was busily engaged with it when an attendant discovered him and attempted to drive him away.

Jim was not in a mood to permit liberties being taken, so it was not surprising that when the man took him by the tail and began to twist it both of his hind legs shot out with one accord and caught the man on the chest. The distance from Jim's hoofs to the water's edge was about ten feet and the man covered the space in remarkably short time and reached the water in a sitting posture. He had to be fished out to save him from drowning. Then the donkey was dragged off to a box stall and locked in.—Chicago Chronicle.

He Swamped Chicago's Violet Market.

The original "Allegretti" ice cream man is now living in Chicago at the age of seventy. Ignazo Allegretti left Italy in 1860 for political reasons, and went to the United States. In the early '70's he sought San Francisco and made money as a confectioner.

Five years ago he shipped 1,000,000 violets from California to Chicago in a refrigerator car, and, placing them on sale in the Masonic Temple, offered them at prices that broke the market there. In 1895 he went to Chicago and opened a little candy store in State street. The first day he made fifteen cents. Now he occupies an entire building and has a large corps of clerks to attend to his business.—London Sun.

It is estimated that the daily supply of needles for the entire world amounts to 3,000,000 of varying shapes and sizes, while the United States alone calls for a yearly supply of 300,000,000.

A CONTENTED PEOPLE.

Mexican Villagers Whose Habits Are Very Simple.

The inhabitants of the little interior villages of Mexico retain many of their primitive customs. They are peaceable, congenial and religious. Their life, though monotonous in the extreme, is a happy one. They cultivate corn, beans, wheat, and possess small herds of cattle and goats. The women, in addition to performing their household duties, cultivate vegetables, flowers, fruits and plants for medicinal use. They raise cotton, from which they spin and weave manta (a cotton fabric) for clothing.

On their feast days, which are many, they go to church dressed in their bright costumes, those of the maidens being white adorned with ribbons of many colors. The senoras wear striped dresses of white and blue. The hair is worn plaited in two braids, while upon the head is the indispensable "mazclohuati" (a head dress worn by the lower caste Mexicans), woven in red cotton. The women's eyes are large and expressive, and their teeth perfect and brilliantly white. The form is slight and the movements graceful.

The young men dress in jackets without sleeves and knee breeches. Upon the day of their marriage they adopt trousers, which are made by the "Novia" (sweetheart) who has already woven the manta. They take their places in the church with the children, senoritas and senoras on the right and the men and boys on the left. They pray and sing in the native Mexican language, which is richer, sweeter and more expressive than the Spanish.

In the "Dias tianguis" (market days), they assemble and exchange their goods. Money is a superfluity, and the interchange is made by means of barter and trade.

Their meals consist of "maza de maiz" (flour of corn), which is mixed with powdered chile, in making tomales, tortillas, frejoles (beans), and the native fruits and vegetables, of which there is an endless variety, including aguacates, nanches, tetecezas, tilapos, sandias, chicozapotes, melones and others.

Every year the people assemble to elect their judge, or alcalde, whom they usually obey implicitly. This magistrate is selected from the older men of the pueblo.—City of Mexico Letter.

Eel Blood for Snake Bite.

Some years ago the naturalist Mosse found that the blood of eels, particularly that of sea eels, contained a poison which acted, when transferred into the human system, similar to the venom of vipers, although weaker, inasmuch as the eel poison brought about a similar reduction of the temperature of the blood as the snake poison.

Based upon this fact, Professor C. Phisalix made very interesting researches, which he presented recently to the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He concluded that the blood of eels possessed immunifying agencies upon snake poison. He succeeded by heating a solution of eel poison to 58 degrees centigrade to destroy its virulence, so that it was possible to inoculate a guinea pig with the fluid, the only effect being the raising of the temperature by a few degrees. This reaction of the organism was followed by a perfect capability to resist the poison of the vipers, which was administered in a deadly dose fifteen to twenty hours after the inoculation with eel blood, but it absolutely failed to kill the animal. Even a very small quantity of the heated eel serum was sufficient to produce immunity from snake poison. This discovery is most important, since it can be employed for immunifying human beings against snake bites, and, if not too far progressed, it will even insure a more rapid recovery from snake bite of victims who had not previously been immunified with the serum.—Philadelphia Record.

Cargo of Cannibals.

That Brussels shall have a unique exhibition, scores of cannibals are being brought into Belgium from the Congo Free State territory. How these queer individuals shall be fed is one of the perplexities of the managers of the fair. People accustomed to diet on their fellows find it difficult to get used to the delicacies of civilization. Years ago a Fiji Islander was brought to the United States to negotiate a treaty. He couldn't adapt himself to the mild meat of the Americans, and he sickened and died. His body is buried in the little graveyard of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. With a carload of cannibals the difficulties of the situation greatly increase. Belgium evidently wanted to create a sensation, so Afrikanders of the most pronounced peculiarities were secured. On one ship 268 Congo natives were brought to Antwerp. A score of them belong to the tribe which recently revolted against Baron Dhants.

Some of the black men come from an upper Congo tribe which thinks that the beauty of its people is greatly enhanced by what white men would consider disfigurement. When young, these natives have their cheeks sliced in two places. The intervening flesh is drawn up and made to protrude like a cock's comb. In some of the tribes this comb is made to extend from the forehead to the crown of the head.

Two members of the nation of dwarfs mentioned by Stanley are included in this strange cargo. They do not seem capable of imbibing any intelligence.

Man tills but one-fourth the land of the earth. The rest is mountain, desert, swamp or barren.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

He Preaches on the Wonderful Personal Magnetism of the Saviour—The Sorrows of Jesus, His Miracles and His Infinite Sympathy for All Mankind.

TEXT: "His name shall be called wonderful."—Isaiah ix., 6.

The prophet lived in a dark time. For some 3000 years the world had been getting worse. Kingdoms had arisen and perished. As the captain of a vessel in distress sees relief coming across the water, so the prophet, amid the stormy times in which he lived, put the telescope of prophecy to his eye and saw, 750 years ahead, one Jesus advancing to the rescue. I want to show that when Isaiah called Christ the Wonderful he spoke wisely.

In most houses there is a picture of Christ. Sometimes it represents Him with face effeminate, sometimes with a face despotic. I have seen West's grand sketch of the rejection of Christ. I have seen the face of Christ as cut on an emerald, said to be by command of Tiberius Cæsar, and yet I am convinced that I shall never know how Jesus looked until, on that sweet Sabbath morning I shall wash the last sleep from my eyes in the cool river of heaven. I take up this book of divine photographs, and I look at Luke's sketch, at Mark's sketch, and John's sketch and at Paul's sketch, and I say, with Isaiah, "Wonderful!"

I think that you are all interested in the story of Christ. You feel that He is the only one who can help you. You have unbounded admiration for the commander who helped his passengers ashore while he himself perished, but have you no admiration for Him who rescued our souls, Himself falling back into the waters from which He had saved us?

Christ was wonderful in the magnetism of His person.

After the battle of Antietam, when a general rode along the lines, although the soldiers were lying down exhausted, they rose with great enthusiasm and huzzaed. As Napoleon returned from his captivity his first step on the wharf shook all the kingdoms, and 250,000 men joined his standard. It took 3000 troops to watch him in his exile. So there have been men of wonderful magnetism of person. But hear me while I tell you of a poor young man who came up from Nazareth to produce a thrill such as has never been excited by any other. Napoleon had around him the memories of Austerlitz and Jena and Badajos, but here was a man who had fought no battles, who wore no epaulets, who brandished no sword. He is no titled man of the schools, for He never went to school. He had probably never seen a prince or shaken hands with a nobleman. The only extraordinary person we know of as being in His company was His own mother, and she was so poor that in the most delicate and solemn hour that ever comes to a woman's soul she was obliged to lie down amid camel drivers grooming the beasts of burden.

I imagine Christ one day standing in the streets of Jerusalem. A man descended from high lineage is standing beside Him and says: "My father was a merchant prince. He had a castle on the beach at Galilee. Who was your father?" Christ answers, "Joseph, the carpenter." A man from Athens is standing there unrolling his parchment of graduation and says to Christ, "Where did you go to school?" Christ answers, "I never graduated." Aha! The idea of such an unheralded young man attempting to command the attention of the world! As well some little fishing village on Long Island shore attempt to arraign New York. Yet no sooner does He set His foot in the towns or cities of Judæa than everything is in commotion. The people go out on a picnic, taking only food enough for the day, yet are so fascinated with Christ that, at the risk of starving, they follow Him out into the wilderness. A nobleman falls down flat before Him and says, "My daughter is dead." A beggar tries to rub the dimness from his eyes and says, "Lord, that my eyes may be opened." A poor, sick, panting woman pressing through the crowd says, "I must touch the hem of His garment." Children, who love their mother better than any one else, struggle to get into His arms, and to kiss His cheek, and to run their fingers through His hair, and for all time putting Jesus so in love with the little ones that there is hardly a nursery in Christendom from which He does not take one, saying: "I must have them. I will fill heaven with these. For every cedar that I plant in heaven I will have fifty white lilies. In the hour when I was a poor man in Judæa they were not ashamed of Me, and now that I have come to a throne I do not despise them. Hold it not back, oh, weeping mother; lay it on my warm heart! Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

What is this coming down the road? A triumphal procession. He is seated, not in a chariot, but on an ass, and yet the people take off their coats and throw them in the way. Oh, what a time Jesus made among the children, among the beggars, among the fishermen, among the philosophers! You may boast of self control, but if you had seen Him you would have put your arms around His neck and said, "Thou art altogether lovely."

Jesus was wonderful in the opposites and seeming antagonisms of His nature. You want things logical and consistent, and you say, "How could Christ be God and man at the same time?" John says Christ was the Creator. "All things were made by Him, and without Him was not anything made." Matthews says that He was omnipresent. "Where two or three are met together in My name there am I in the midst of them." Christ declares His own eternity, "I am Alpha and Omega." How can He be a lion, under His foot crushing kingdoms, and yet a lamb licking the hand that slays Him? At what point do the throne and the manger touch? If Christ was God, why flee into Egypt? Why not stand His ground? Why, instead of bearing the cross, not lift up His right hand and crush His assassins? Why stand and be spat upon? Why sleep on the mountain, when He owned the palaces of eternity? Why catch fish for His breakfast on the beach in the chill morning, when all the pomegranates are His and all the vineyards His and all the cattle His and all the partridges His? Why walk when weary and His feet stone bruised, when He might have taken the splendors of the sunset for His equipage and moved with horses and chariots of fire? Why beg a drink from the wayside, when out of the crystal chalices of eternity He poured the Euphrates, the Mississippi and the Amazon, and dipping His hands in the fountains of heaven and shaking that hand over the world, from the tips of His fingers dripping the great lakes and the ocean? Why let the Roman regiment put Him to death, when He might have ridden down the sky followed by all the cavalry of heaven, mounted on white horses of eternal victory?

You cannot understand. Who can? You try to confound me. I am confounded before you speak. Paul said it was unsearchable. He went climbing up from argument to argument and from antithesis to antithesis and from glory to glory and then sank down in exhaustion as he saw far above him other heights of divinity unscaled and exclaimed "that in all things He might have the pre-eminence."

Again, Christ was wonderful in His teachings. The people had been used to formalities and technicalities. Christ upset all their notions as to how preaching ought to be done. There was this peculiarity about His preaching—the people knew what He meant. His illustrations were taken from the hen calling her chickens together, from salt, from candles, from fishing tackle, from a hard creditor collaring a debtor. How few pulpits of this day would have allowed Him entrance? He would have been called undignified and familiar in His style of preaching. And yet the people went to hear Him. Those old Jewish rabbis might have preached on the side of Olivet fifty years and never got an audience. The philosophers sneered at His ministrations and said, "This will never do." The lawyers caricatured, but the common people heard Him gladly. Suppose you that there were any sleepy people in His audiences? Suppose you that any woman who ever mixed bread was ignorant of what He meant when He compared the kingdom of heaven with leaven or yeast? Suppose you that the sunburnt fishermen, with fish scales upon their hands, were listless when He spoke of the kingdom of heaven as a net? We spend three years in college studying ancient mythology, and three years in the theological seminary learning how to make a sermon, and then we go out to save the world, and if we cannot do it according to Claude's "Sermonizing," or Blair's "Rhetoric," or Kames' "Criticism," we will let the world go to perdition. If we save nothing else, we will save Claude and Blair. We see a wreck in sight. We must go out and save the crew and passengers. We wait until we get on our fine cap and coat and find our shining oars, and then we push out methodically and scientifically, while some plain shoresman, in rough fishing smack and with broken oar lock goes out and gets the crew and passengers and brings them ashore in safety. We throw down our delicate oars and say: "What a ridiculous thing to save men in that way! You ought to have done it scientifically and beautifully." "Ah," says the shoresman, "if those sufferers had waited until you got out your fine boat they would have gone to the bottom."

The work of a religious teacher is to save men, and though every law of grammar should be snapped in the undertaking, and there be nothing but awkwardness and blundering in the mode, all hail to the man who saves a soul.

Christ, in His preaching, was plain, earnest and wonderfully sympathetic. We cannot dragoon men into heaven. We cannot drive them in with the butt end of a catechism. We waste our time in trying to catch flies with acids instead of the sweet honeycomb of the gospel. We try to make crab apples do the work of pomegranates.

Again Jesus was wonderful in His sorrows. The sun smote Him and the cold chilled Him, the rain pelted Him, thirst parched Him and hunger exhausted Him. Shall I compare His sorrow to the sea? No, for that is something hushed into a calm. Shall I compare it with the night? No, for that sometimes gleams with Orion or kindles with Aurora. If one thorn should be thrust through your temple you would faint. But here is a whole crown made from the rhamnus or spina Christ—small, sharp, stinging thorns. The mob make a cross. They put down the long beam, and on it they fasten a shorter beam. Got Him at last. Those hands that have been doing kindnesses and wiping away tears—hear the hammer driving the spikes through them. Those feet that have been going about on ministrations of mercy—battered against the cross. Then they lift it up. Look, look, look! Who will help Him now? Come, men of Jerusalem—ye whose dead He brought to life, ye whose sick He healed—who will help Him? Who will seize the weapons of the soldiers? None to help. Having carried such a cross for us, shall we refuse to take our cross for Him?

Shall Jesus bear the cross alone
And all the world go free?
No; there's a cross for every one,
And there's a cross for me.

You know the process of ingrafting. You bore a hole into a tree and put in the branch of another tree. This tree of the cross was hard and rough, but into the holes where the nails went there had been grafted branches of the tree of life that now bear fruit for all nations. The original tree was bitter, but the branches ingrafted were sweet, and now all the nations pluck the fruit and live forever.

Again, Christ was wonderful in His victories.

First, over the forces of nature. The sea is a crystal sepulcher. It swallowed the Central America, the President and the Spanish Armada as easily as any fly that ever floated on it. The inland lakes are fully as terrible in their wrath. Galilee, when aroused in a storm, is overwhelming, and yet that sea crouched in His presence and licked His feet. He knew all the waves and winds. When He beckoned, they came. When He frowned, they fled. The heel of His foot made no indentation on the solidified water. Medical science has wrought great changes in rheumatic limbs and diseased blood, but when muscles are entirely withered no human power can restore them, and when a limb is once dead it is dead. But here is a paralytic—his hand lifeless. Christ says to him, "Stretch forth thy hand," and he stretches it forth.

In the eye infirmary how many diseases of that delicate organ have been cured? But Jesus says to one born blind, "Be open," and the light of heaven rushes through gates that have never before been opened. The frost or an ax may kill a tree, but Jesus smites one dead with a word.

Chemistry can do many wonderful things, but what chemist, at a wedding, when the refreshment gave out, could change a pail of water into a cask of wine?

What human voice could command a school of fish? Yet here is a voice that marshals the scaly tribes, until in the place where they had let down the net and pulled it up with no fish in it they let it down again, and the disciples lay hold and begin to pull, when, by reason of the multitude of fish, the net brake.

Nature is His servant. The flowers—He twisted them into His sermons; the winds—they were His lullaby when He slept in the boat; the rain—it hung glittering on the thick foliage of the parables; the star of Bethlehem—it sang a Christmas carol over His birth; the rocks—they beat a dirge at His death.

Behold His victory over the grave! The hinges of the family vault become very rusty because they are never opened except to take another in. There is a knob on the outside of the sepulcher, but none on the inside. Here comes the conqueror of death. He enters that realm and says, "Daughter of Jairus, sit up," and she sat up. To Lazarus, "Come forth," and he came forth. To the widow's son He said, "Get up from that bier," and he goes home with his mother. Then Jesus snatched up the keys of death and hung them to His girdle and cried until all the graveyards of the earth heard Him: "Oh, death, I will be thy plague! Oh, grave, I will be thy destruction!"

But Christ's victories have only just begun. This world is His, and He must have it. What is the matter in this country? Why all these financial troubles? There never will be permanent prosperity in this land until Christ rules it. This land was discovered for Christ, and until our cities shall be evangelized and north, south, east and west shall acknowledge Christ as King and Redeemer we cannot have permanent prosperity. What is the matter with Spain, with France, with all of the nations? All the congresses of the nations cannot bring quiet. When governments not only theoretically but practically acknowledge the Saviour of the world, there will be peace everywhere. In that day the sea will have more ships than now, but there will not be one "man-of-war." The foundries of the world will jar with mightier industries, but there will be no molding of bullets. Printing presses will fly their cylinders with greater speed, but there shall go forth no iniquitous trash. In laws, in constitutions, on exchange, in scientific laboratory, on earth as in heaven, Christ shall be called wonderful. Let that work of the world's regeneration begin in your heart, oh, hearer! A Jesus so kind, a Jesus so good, a Jesus so loving—how can you help but love Him?

It is a beautiful moment when two persons who have pledged each other heart and hand stand in church and have the banns of marriage proclaimed. Father and mother, brothers and sisters stand around the altar. The minister of Jesus gives the counsel, the ring is set, earth and heaven witness it, the organ sounds and amid many congratulations they start out on the path of life together. Oh, that this might be your marriage day! Stand up, immortal soul. Thy beloved comes to get His betrothed. Jesus stretches forth His hand and says, "I will love thee with an everlasting love," and you respond, "My beloved is mine, and I am His." I put your hand in His; henceforth be one. No trouble shall part you, no time cool your love. Side by side on earth, side by side in heaven. Now let the blossoms of heavenly gardens fill the house with their redolence and all the organs of God peal forth the wedding march of eternity. Hark! "The voice of my beloved. Behold He cometh leaping upon the mountains, skipping upon the hills."

DEATH LURKS IN HAGAR'S WELL.

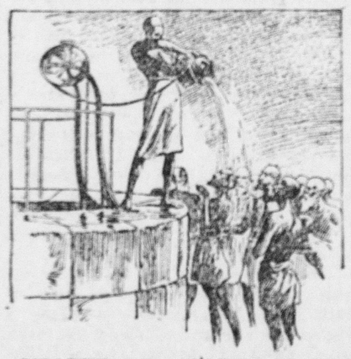
The Annual Pilgrimage to Mecca Regarded with Apprehension.

A chronic menace to the health of Asia and eastern Europe is the annual pilgrimage of pious Moslems to Mecca. More threatening than ever it appears this year on account of the presence in India of a plague far worse than cholera. El Id el Kebir, or Big Beiram, as the Turks know it, falls this year on the 12th of May, at which time Arabia will be intensely hot and conditions will be favorable to the speedy propagation of disease. The inhabitants of Mecca live crowded together and surround their homes with refuse and filth and foul the water supply. If a disease such as cholera or the bubonic plague be introduced it straightway spreads like wildfire. The constant cause is the drinking of cholera polluted water.

Among the religious ordinances which to the Mohammedans are commands is that of pilgrimage to Mecca. Every male Mohammedan—women don't count—must come time in his life make the pilgrimage. Any time before he dies will answer. From Turkey, from a belt of country extending eastward across Asia to the farthest confines of Malaysia, and from the whole of Africa, pilgrims set out every year, turning their steps toward Mecca in obedience to this command. Some fall sick by the way, many die. From about 90,000 to over 100,000 each year attain their end. Months and sometimes years have been devoted to the task, and sufferings and hardships have been undergone which it would be difficult to describe. Not long ago a cable dispatch told of a pilgrimage of 10,000 persons, of whom more than one-half never returned, having died by the way of cholera. The proceedings of the pilgrims and the way they live also tend to the spread of the disease.

The chief source of danger in Mecca is the famous Zemzem, the reputed "Hagar's well," where it is supposed she drew water for her son Ishmael. At the best of times there is but little water in the well, and the pilgrims swarm around it. Every one wishes to drink of and to bathe in these reputed miraculous waters. Each pilgrim in turn, stripped to the waist, stands beside the well while a bucket of the water is poured over him. Of this he eagerly drinks as it flows from the bucket, the rest flowing over his naked body, and streaming back into the well to be used again. His place is immediately taken by another and another, and so on, each drinking the washings of the rest.

One day in 1883 there were 999 deaths in Mecca, and there were 2,201 deaths in seventeen days. When we consider what



PILGRIMS AT HAGAR'S WELL, MECCA.

is done at this well alone, these figures are not to be wondered at. When the pilgrimage is over, the roadside for a dozen miles is strewn with the dead bodies of the faithful, killed by a draft of dirty water after all the difficulties and dangers the unfortunate people had overcome.

The fact has come to light that there is in the medical colleges of Cleveland, Ohio, a pool for the collection and distribution of "subjects," otherwise dead bodies, for dissection. It has been in existence for a year, and there are four colleges in it. Naturally the members of the pool did not talk about its existence, but the internal dissensions caused the withdrawal of the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, and the result has been that the whole thing has been made public.

MINERS FROZEN TO DEATH.

Tragic End of a Trio of Seattle Gold Hunters.

The freezing to death of Charles A. Blackstone, George Botcher and J. W. Malinque, miners, who went to Alaska in 1896 and tried to make their way back to Seattle, has just become known.

The men were last seen alive March 27. Friends from Seattle, who went to Alaska to investigate, found Blackstone's body, but no trace of the other two could be found. The following statement was found on Blackstone's body:—

"Saturday, April 4, 1897.—This is to certify that Botcher froze to death on Tuesday night. J. M. Malinque died on Wednesday afternoon, being frozen badly. C. A. Blackstone had his nose, ears and four fingers on his right hand and two on his left hand frozen an inch back.

"The storm drove us on before it. It overtook us within an hour of the summit and drove us before it. It drove everything we had over the cliff, except blankets and moose hide, which we all crawled under. Supposed to have been 40 degrees below zero.

"On Friday I started for Saltwater. I don't know how I got there without outfit. On Saturday afternoon I gathered up everything. Have enough grub for ten days, providing bad weather does not set in.

"Sport was blown over the cliff. I think I can hear him howl once in a while."

The bodies of Malinque and Botcher were never found.

KILLED 2,700 TRIBESMEN.

Practically All the Tribes Rose Against the British.

The British political officer at Malakand reports that practically all the tribes joined in the recent attacks on the British forces in the Chitral district.

He adds that 2,700 of the enemy were killed and many wounded. The latter are greatly disheartened, and little further resistance is likely.

GEESE ON THE MARCH.

These Wild Fowl Often Make a Portion of Their Journey on Foot.

Although every one has witnessed the flight of wild geese to and from the south, few are aware of the fact that they frequently make a portion of their long journeys on foot. This they do from necessity rather than from choice, for when they undertake feats of pedestrianism it is when they are moulting. While exploring the tundra a traveler recently witnessed the passing of a goose column of remarkable proportions. They came in solid phalanx, the old birds leading, and after crossing the Arctic moorland descended to the river and took the water in

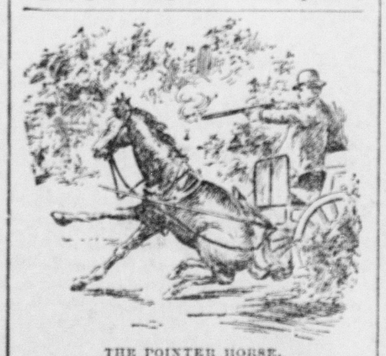
DRIVING GEESE IN HOLLAND.

the same order. Large, heavy birds like geese could not possibly march long distances unless their method and order of march were carefully thought out. That the average intelligence of these birds is very high is generally acknowledged, but is nowhere so well shown as when they are traveling on foot. In the first place there is no hurry—every one goes his own pace, but that pace is deliberate. They walk in column, but the ranks are often ten geese wide. No goose touches or jostles his neighbor, and all the heads are carried high, so as to get the maximum of air. At regular intervals on the march the column halt and feed, spreading out in lines for this purpose, but falling in at a proper signal from the leaders. At Antwerp a flock of 3,000 wild geese were seen to walk along the quay, gently urged by some Flemish gooseherds. They were halted opposite to an English steamer bound for Harwich, and then crossed three abreast on a plank with low canvass sides on to the steamer. They then walked along the deck, descended a steep sloping plank and marched along the lower deck into an inclosure, where they remained during the crossing. At Harwich they were driven up the plank to the upper deck, off the ship and into pens, where most of them were killed for the market. This is only a survival of the old system by which the Norfolk geese were driven up to London in thousands without losing condition. It paid better before the days of railways, to let the geese transport themselves.

A WISE COLORADO HORSE.

Points Birds with the Unerring Accuracy of a Dog.

Senator George Chahoon, of Colorado, claims he once owned a pointing horse that was as reliable as a pointing dog, although the horse pointed



THE POINTER HORSE.

by sight instead of by scent. It seems that in the fall, in driving about the woods, he carries a gun in his buggy to shoot such partridges as he may come across. The first time he shot over his horse the animal was badly frightened, and instead of running simply sat back in the breeching, crouching near the ground on his hind quarters, and trembled at the noise of the explosion. This became a habit, until now, no longer frightened at the sound of the gun, he appears to be on the watch for birds and often discovers one before his master sees it, and at once sits back in the breeching and comes to a dead standstill until Senator Chahoon shoots, when the horse resumes his normal upright position and goes on till he sees another bird.

Stove Adapted for Hot Weather.

Professor William M. Watts, of Still Pond, has a novelty in the form of a cold stove. The stove is for use in the heated months of summer for reducing temperature, just as stoves heated by fire are used to raise the temperature in winter. By the use of salt, a small quantity of ice and a patented chemical the most intense degree of cold is secured. So great is the cold that it is as dangerous to touch this cold stove when in operation as it would be to place the hand on a fire stove at a high degree of heat. The skin is instantly taken off and painful injuries are the result of the slightest contact. Professor Watts states that during the hottest weather the temperature of a room may be run down and made pleasant by the use of this novel device. The new process was discovered by a college mate of the teacher of the Still Pond school. The cost of operating the stove is very slight.—Chestertown Transcript.

Couldn't Tell.

Stepfather is counted for two words and grandmother as one by the British postal telegraph authorities. When asked why, in Parliament, the postmaster general was unable to reply.

Eggs in Treacle.

In Jamaica and other West India islands, they have a very curious way of preserving eggs fresh for a considerable time. A layer of eggs is placed at the bottom of a barrel, and ordinary black treacle is poured over in sufficient quantity to cover them. Then another layer is added, and more treacle, and so on till the barrel is full. The idea is that an egg can be kept good almost indefinitely if the air can be prevented penetrating the porous shell to the contents within. When the eggs have all been used, the treacle is given a fresh boil up and is thoroughly salable again. In Northern Russia the farmers use warm tallow in precisely the same way; but this is said to slightly affect the flavor of the eggs.

The Paris Exposition.

If figures can be relied upon, the approaching industrial enterprise will be the greatest display of its kind ever made on the globe, not even excepting the Chicago world's fair of 1893. While the Paris exposition of 1890 surpassed any previous European exposition, both in variety of exhibits and vastness of extent, the dimensions of the approaching exposition will more than double the one of 1890. The only countries of any importance which have not already secured floor room space at the approaching Paris exposition are Great Britain, Egypt, Switzerland and the United States.

An Odd Way.

A custom that has existed for several centuries is still maintained in some towns on the lower Rhine. On Easter Monday the town crier or clerk calls all the young people together, and to the highest bidder sells the privilege of dancing with a chosen girl, and her only, during the entire year that follows. The fees flow into the public poor-box.

Green Snow.

Three places at least are known where green snow is found. One of these places is near Mt. Hecla, Iceland; another fourteen miles east of the Obi, and the third near Quito, South America.

A Beautiful Skin

is one of the chief requisites of an attractive appearance. Rough, dry, scaly patches, little blistery eruptions, red and unsightly ringworms—these would spoil the beauty of a veritable Venus. They are completely and quickly cured by Tetterine. 50 cents a box at drug stores or for 50 cents in stamps from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

A man may be a good talker and still have an impediment in his thoughts.—The South-West.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Many a man wants better preaching, who has no wish for better living.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Sheep are sometimes taken over a bad road to good pasture.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Negligence numbers one thousand victims to intention's one.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—MRS. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., October 22, 1895.

He is a madman who, being rich, lives as if he were poor.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

Virtue is a common property and may be acquired by all.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

For the Whiskers, Mustache, and Eyebrows.

In one preparation. Easy to apply at home. Colors brown or black. The Gentlemen's favorite, because satisfactory.

R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors, Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Druggists.

SUFFERING WOMEN.

How Many of Them Have Quietly Obtained Advice That Made Them Well.

My sister, if you find that in spite of following faithfully your family doctor's advice, you are not getting well, why do you not try another course? Many and many a woman has quietly written to Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., stating her symptoms plainly and clearly, and taken her advice, which was promptly received. The following letter is a pretty strong confirmation of our claims:

"I had been sick for six months, one doctor told me I would have to go to a hospital before I would get well. I had female troubles in their worst form, suffered untold agonies every month; my womb tipped back to my backbone, had headache, hysteria, fainting spells, itching, leucorrhœa.

"My feet and hands were cold all the time, my limbs were so weak that I could hardly walk around the house; was troubled with numb spells. I have taken four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one bottle of her Blood Purifier, one package of her Sanative Wash, and am entirely cured. I have not had one of those numb spells since. Can you wonder that I sing the praises of a medicine that has cured me of all these ills?"—MRS. LOUISA PLACE, 650 Belmont St., Brockton, Mass.

DRUNK ARDS can be saved without their knowledge by Anti-Jag the marvelous cure for the drink habit. Write Benova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, N. Y.
Full information (in plain wrapper) mailed free.

Chickens EARN Money

IF YOU GIVE THEM HELP.

You cannot do this unless you understand them and know how to cater to their requirements; and you cannot spend years and dollars learning by experience, so you must buy the knowledge acquired by others. We offer this to you for only 25 cents.

YOU WANT THEM TO PAY THEIR OWN WAY

even if you merely keep them as a diversion. In order to handle Fowls judiciously, you must know something about them. To meet this want we are selling a book giving the experience of a practical poultry raiser for **(Only 25c.** twenty-five years. It was written by a man who put all his mind, and time, and money to making a success of Chicken raising—not as a pastime, but as a business—and if you will profit by his twenty-five years' work, you can save many Chicks annually, and make your Fowls earn dollars for you. The point is, that you must be able to detect trouble in the Poultry Yard as soon as it appears, and know how to remedy it. This book will teach you.

It tells how to detect and cure disease; to feed for eggs and also for fattening; which fowls to save for breeding purposes; and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject to make it profitable.

Sent postpaid for twenty-five cents in stamps.

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134 LEONARD ST., N. Y. CITY.

$12 to $35 PER WEEK Can be made working for us. Parties preferred who can give their whole time to the business. Spare hours, though may be profitably employed. Good openings for town and city work as well as country districts.
J. E. GIFFORD, 11 and Main Streets, Richmond, Va.

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HOW TO BUILD ASK
WILLIAMS MFG. CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

CANCER CURED AT HOME (send stamp for book) Dr. J. B. HARRIS & CO., Pike Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know Imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the Age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our **100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK,** which we will forward, postpaid, on receipt of only **25 cents in stamps.**

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25 CTS **PISO'S CURE FOR** 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Ride on Certainty

1897 COLUMBIA BICYCLES

STANDARD OF THE WORLD **$75** TO ALL ALIKE.

Not absolute certainty, for that isn't anywhere, but as near to it as possible. The Columbia of 1897 is the culminative finish of an evolution of twenty years of best bicycle building.

1896 COLUMBIAS	$60
1897 HARTFORDS	50
HARTFORDS Pat. 2	45
HARTFORDS Pat. 1	40
HARTFORDS Pats. 5 and 6	30

POPE MANUFACTURING CO., Hartford, Conn.

If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Aug. 19

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

At 4 o'clock, 4 minutes, Saturday afternoon, (July 24),

The Wilson Tariff Bill

Passed into history, and

The New Dingley bill

Went into effect. The friends of the Wilson bill say that it lowered the prices of all kinds of goods, to the great benefit of the consumer, and the opponents of the bill agreed that they are right as far as lowering prices is concerned.

NOW THEN,

We want every person in Centre Co. to kno that (thanks to our immense sales) our entire stock today has been bought for cash since the Wilsen bill went into effect. The prices in every department of the Big Store are down to rock bottom.

It is the intention and purpose of the Dingley bill to advance prices of manufactured goods and all agree it will do it.

Now is Your Time to buy at The Racket.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

We Want Feet....

To fit our shoes. If you've got a pair, (feet we mean), bring them to us that we may fit them with shoes that will be so high in quality and low in price that you will doubt our ability to obtain such shoes honestly. We will explain in advance however, that we offer them at such prices for the purpose of disposing of our Summer stock, as well as odds and ends, prior to filling up for the Fall season.

The above refers to Black goods entirely.

Our Russet Stock,

We offer you at twenty-five per cent. off the regular retail price.

These bargains you cannot afford to miss.

Come early and take advantage of them.

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

Weather Predictions.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 22d to 26th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 26th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 27, great central valleys 28th to 30th, and eastern states 31st.

A warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 26th, great central valleys 28th and eastern states 30. A cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 29th, great central valleys 31st and eastern states September 2.

This disturbance occurs in the high temperature period and the cool wave will not bring very low temperatures.

Temperature of the week ending August 21 will average about or a little below normal in the southern and below normal in the northern states. Rainfall for the same period will be about normal in the southern and below normal in the northern states.

Low temperatures are expected in the northern states from 18th to 22d and in the southern states from 21st to 25th.

Boy Must Look after Himself.

An exchange puts it: If a man had a fifty dollar bull pup, he would look after it and not let it run around all night all over town. But if he has a a boy it is different. He is turned loose at a tender age to go to the devil, and then people wonder where the great army of tramps, bums, loafers, dead beats, gamblers and drunkards come from each decade. They are germinated from pure seed, gathered from our homes and sown broadcast on our streets and alleys. It may be that your boy is making a growth in this direction. At all events, the boy ought to be given an equal showing with the bull pup.

Special Excursion.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a special excursion to Ocean Grove (Asbury Park) Wednesday August 25th, during the camp meeting. The trip will no doubt be an enjoyable one.

—Subscribe forthe REPORTER.

A YOUNG CYCLONE.

Sweeps Through the Valley—Trees and Fences Blown Down—Panic in the Colored Camp Meeting.

An infant cyclone with a very dark face, passed from west to east through this section on last Sunday afternoon, a little before 1 o'clock.

Before it reached here the sky at a distance was portentious of trouble. The clouds were dark and angrily rolling hitherward. Soon the storm was on; clouds of dust filled the air nigh to suffocation. Fruit trees were torn, branches flying in all directions, large trees twisted from trunks and fences demolished, all within ten minutes.

Rain set in after the first heavy blow.

At the colored campmeeting at the foot of the mountain south of Rebersburg, the storm created a panic and a stampede followed. The woods hid the approaching fury until it was almost upon the large assembly. All was consternation and confusion. Trees were falling in all directions, women screaming, horses trying to break lose, &c.

The camp proper, fortunately, was located in a depression, and the storm passed over it, otherwise many persons would have been injured by falling limbs and trees. It is a'most miraculous that no one was hurt.

Jeff. Shafer informs us he and Bob Foreman had to do their utmost to hold their carriage down to prevent its blowing over, surrounded as they were by falling trees.

The road from Madisonburg to Centre Hall was strewn with tree tops and limbs.

Much fruit was blown from apple and other trees.

In the woods about a mile below town, at Bruss' farm, about 50 trees were blown down or partly twisted off.

AN AWFUL STORM.

Buffalo Run Valley Was Greatly Affected by Sunday's Storm.

The storm which passed over Bellefonte on Sunday seems to have prevailed all over the county. Up the Buffalo Run valley it must have been something terrible as it tore trees out by the roots, blew houses down, and unroofed the large watering tank near Waddles station. There was tons of sand over on the railroad which caused a delay of about two hours Monday morning. Mr. Rockey gave us the following particulars:

"Frank Blair has some of the finest cattle up the Buffalo Run valley, and Sunday he had eight of them in the field feeding on grass, and when the storm came up they took shelter under some trees along the foot of the mountain. They were all standing with their heads together when they were struck by lightning, killing every one of them."

There were four houses struck by lightning at Beech Creek, and one house at Milesburg, all being damaged a great deal.—*Daily News.*

Have We Silver in Centre County.

Schadd Bros., of Bellefonte, say they have discovered a vein of silver quartz near there. Specimens have shown from 2 to 3 per cent. silver. They refuse to disclose the location of the vein but are endeavoring to enlist capitalists in the discovery with a view to working the find. A few years ago several large lumps of quartz were exhibited by Thomas Rhoades, but he could not interest men with money to pursue a thorough investigation.

Barn Burned in Union County.

We are informed by Wm. H. Harter that the large barn owned by Chas. Rhule, in Lewis twp., Union county, was destroyed by fire, on last Tuesday night; it was near Ray's Church.

Six good horses, some cattle, all the implements and outbuildings, about 1000 bushels of wheat and large crop of hay and oats, were burned.

Origin of fire unknown.

For a New Court House.

We understand that specifications and drawings have been prepared for remodeling and improving the present court house. These will be presented to the next grand jury for approval. The question of what shall be done with our present "Temple of Justice" is one that will soon have to be considered by our county commissioners.—*Centre Democrat.*

For the Benefit of the Church.

Mrs. Witmer Wolf will open her ice-cream parlors next Saturday evening, for the benefit of St. Luke's Lutheran congregation of Centre Hall. All receipts, after deducting the cost of material for making the cream, will go to the congregation. A liberal patronage is invited.

Advertising Pays.

Advertise and you will reap good results. As W. R. Brachbill says he finds his ad. in our paper sends his furniture wagon over on this side of the mountain quite frequently and his business with our people is on the increase, which is one proof that advertising pays.

—When you want a suit to fit, of good quality and at a low figure, there is but one store in Bellefonte that can touch all these points. Lewins, at the Philad. Branch is the place.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

Death of an Aged Lady.

Mrs. Sally Wolf, of Rebersburg, widow of David Wolf, died on Friday morning, 13 inst. Her husband died about nineteen years ago. Her age was 89 years; she was an aunt of Simon Harper, of this place.

Death of William Weaver.

This well-known citizen of Farmers Mills, died on Friday morning, of last week. He was a native of Haines township, and a brother-in-law of M. L. Rishel, Esq. His age was about 67 years.

Death of Adam Vonada.

Zion has lost one of the best of its aged citizens in the death of Adam Vonada who died on Sunday afternoon, aged 78 years, 5 months and 28 days. He was born in Haines township, and belonged to that good old stock of men whose word was as good as their bond. Peace to the ashes of the good old man.

Philip Flory.

Philip Flory, a resident on the mountain west of Centre Hall, died on last Friday night at his home rather unexpectedly, and had been in this place the day previous to his death, but had not been in the best of health for some time. His age was about 65 years.

His death was sudden and under great suffering. His ailment was consumption combined with injury to his health while serving in the army. He was a member of the Post of this place and a man who always bore a good character. Funeral on Monday forenoon last, burial in the Centre Hall cemetery.

Sudden Death at Curwensville.

Mrs. Catharine Teats, nee Miss Long, died at her home in Curwensville last Thursday. The deceased was born in Aaronsburg in 1830, and resided at that place with her parents until the time of her marriage, when they departed and lived in Ohio for a period of three years at the expiration of which time they returned to Bellefonte. While in that place Mrs. Teats was a very devoted member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Teats resided in Bellefonte about twenty years, after which they moved to Curwensville where Mr. Teats has been engaged in the grocery business for the past eleven years.

The deceased was about sixty years old, and had been an invalid for the past twenty years, but her death at this time was unexpected and was due to rheumatism of the heart. The interment took place Saturday afternoon.

That Colored Campmeeting.

The colored camp meeting down in Brush valley, which breaks up this week, was composed of six, some say eight, colored persons, male and female, and these were all imported. The whites, who went to see these darks, numbered several thousand on Sunday.

The only colored person in this or Brush valley, is Master Joe Gordon in the Reporter office, and he wan't at camp.

There were no tents, outside of the preachers' stand and the colored folks were quartered in neighboring houses, where they, no doubt, feasted on good, royal Brushvalley grub, which made the darks believe they were princes for the time being.

Ten cents admission was charged to the grounds, and this, with the other sources of revenue, paid the local managers well and they paid the gentlemen of color for their attendance.

The Grangers Picnic.

The grangers picnic to be held in Grange Park, Centre Hall, on September 13th to 18th inclusive, will be as large an affair as before. The large posters have been put out announcing the event and giving a list of the subjects to be discussed and the prominent speakers to be present. From now on the men in charge of the various departments will be busy granting privileges and booking attractions for the week. The usual number of tents will be erected and the provisions for the campers will be same as previous.

Cow Choked by an Apple.

The little cyclone that passed eastward along this place last Sunday afternoon, shook many apples from the trees. Mr. Crotzer, the dairyman at the upper end of town, having his cows in the orchard at the time, one of them was choked by eating an apple.

Seriously Injured.

A few days ago while Calvin Segner, of Harris township, this county, was taking a load of slabs from a saw mill near Shingletown, over a trestle to be burned, the trestle gave way and Segner and his load were precipitated twenty feet below. Segner was buried under the load of slabs and was seriously, if not fatally injured.

—All the summer clothing at Lewins, Bellefonte, is being offered at sweeping reductions to make room for new stock. He has the genuine bargains of the season and the prices on all lines have been cut in two. These bargains are going rapidly and cannot last long.

THE GUN HERE.

The Big Cannon Presented to the G. A. R. by the Government.

The big gun we made mention of in the Reporter, several weeks ago, arrived on Saturday last. It is an old style gun, and was presented to the G. A. R. Post, of this place by the government which is now using a later style cannon. The instrument of death and destruction is a monster, weighs 4200 pounds and is 12 feet in lengtht and is a muzzle loader. It is rifled and has a 4½ inch bore, and shoots a 30-pound parrot ball. The gun is not mounted and some sort of a carriage must be provided for it if it shall be set up. It was evidently used on a fortification or aboard a war vessel.

The Post will, no doubt, plant the gun at some suitable place in town with military ceremony, addresses, &c., and upon the occasion have the gun speak for itself in thunder tones.

To persons who never saw any shooting irons larger than a shot gun this monster cannon will be a piece of great interest and curiosity. Centre Hall is now safe against the attack of any invading army.

Patriots These.

Last week a scribe of the REPORTER was glancing over the tax duplicate of 1896, and was not surprised in the least to find that three of the most flannelmouthed and blatant blatherskites on the council had not paid a cent of taxes assessed against them for that year. While it was not surprising yet the gall of these inconsistant boro dads in favoring and proposing any extravagant measure before the body is far greater than the common sense they show in their actions. They have not hesitated in voting away the honest and conservative citizens' money, yet not one penny of their own has been put into circulation. In all measures to bond the town and mortgage the homes of the citizens, these statesmen stood to the front and not one voted in the negative. They can well do so when they are not spending any of their own money. Each one of the three has drawn a nice little bill upon the boro either for their own service or for some member of their family. A glance over the boro statement of last year and the orders drawn for this year show them amply taken care of. They are patriots, and are willing to fight and die for their town, but not a drop of "bleed" have they shed for the expenses of the fun.

A Decided Improvement.

The school building at the upper end of Church street, has been decidedly improved through an application of a coat of paint on the outside. The brick does not present the weather-beaten appearance it formerly did. Frank Arney and Ollie Stover were given the contract by the directors and they made a good job of it. The coal shed, which shut off the light of one window and a general eye-sore, was removed from the front and placed back of the building. This week a canvas was made of the town by the directors for the purpose of learning how many scholars they will have for the next term. The number is about the same as last year, and the directors find it will not be necessary to add an additional school, as they had feared. At a joint meeting of the township and boro directors, a satisfactory agreement was arrived at for the tuition of township pupils who will be schooled in the boro. There has been considerable friction heretofore between the two boards, and by the agreement everything is expected to move smoothly.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Wm. Myers and Ella Sheets, both of North Philipsburg.

Isaac Murry, of Milesburg and Nannie Bennett, of Union twp.

Delbert O. Downing, of Culp, Blair Co., and Rosie L. Hoover, of Hannah Furnace, Centre Co.

John T. Hanna and Lillie Schreckengast, both of Spring Mills.

Austin B. Meyer, of Coburn, and Fannie B. Weaver, of Woodward.

Wm. H. Houtz, of Rebersburg, and Amanda R. Shawver, of Centre Hall.

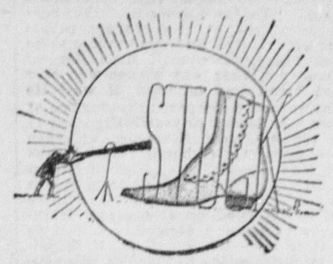
John F. Bedlyan and Jane Klinefelter, both of Colyer.

Frank Leader and Annie Williamson, both of Moshannon.

Important to Veterans.

All members of the G. A. R. who will attend the National Encampment at Buffalo next week should make note of the following. The Centre county delegation will be quartered at Camp Jewett, on McDowell avenue in tents No. 49 to 60. It will be important to carry this direction with you and save trouble in finding your quarters when you arrive. Capt. S. H. Williams sends this announcement out for the benefit of all going from this county.

—A good, neat fitting suit is always desired and every young man is admired who wears clothing up-to-date in cut and goods. Lewins, Bellefonte, has one of the largest lines in the county, and a suit from his store is always bound to please. A large stock from which to select and then the price being always lower than any competitor is what is giving the Philad. Branch the large trade it enjoys.



Have You Looked

through out stock of footwear? It merits your careful inspection. Feet were never called upon to punish themselves. Wearing bad shoes is wholly unnecessary. It's like going on a long pleasure trip to wear a pair of our fine Summer shoes which afford every possible element of comfort. There's scarcely anything more painful than a corn, and most corns are caused by bad shoes. Coming to us for footwear means perfect fits, long wear, moderate prices, and practical economy.

MINGLE'S SHOE STORE,
BELLEFONTE, - PA.

Ours is the one store where you can count on getting the very latest in everything as it comes from the loom or maker at very lowest prices.

New Crepe DeChene, stock or ties. For ladies only.

Beveled or Plain French Mirrors, from 40c. up.

Strawberry Cappers—something entirely new—5c.

More of that popular-priced Dress Goods at 'way below competitors' prices.

Summer Helps for comfort—Ice Cream Freezers, Hammocks, Straw Seats, Porch Screens, Fans, Thompson's Wild Cherry Phosphate, Matting, Rugs for porch use, Croquet Sets, full size, as low as 95c., Lassoes, Marbles and Tops for the boys.

The Salted Tea Crackers sold by us are the finest on the market.

Velocipedes, Wagons, Wheelbarrows, Garden Sets.

GARMAN'S STORE,
Allegheny st. - Bellefonte.

It is a Fact...

.... Now is the time to buy **Furniture**

PRICES NEVER SO LOW!

You can save dollars at W. R. Brachbill's.

A Fine Oak Bedroom Suit, 8 Pieces, **$18.75**

Regular price, $28.00. This suit has double Tops, large Bevel Mirror, and 2 High Back Chairs, and Rocker. Solid Oak. No imitation.

We never advertise what we have not got in stock.

No goods misrepresented, and you get what you buy.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

Telephone 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

GREATEST AUGUST BARGAINS IN TOWN.

A Shirt Waist Cleaning.

Every Shirt Waist in the house must be sold at some price or other. Not a one will be allowed to remain over season. The original cost to us will not be considered. We have made a good round sum on our sales of Shirt Waists this season, and can afford to slaughter the remaining lines. You can't afford to make them yourself when this week we will sell you Shirt Waists at the same price our competitors ask for collars and cuffs. The sale commences tomorrow and will not cease until every Shirt Waist has passed out our door.

Lot 1.

About 75 Waists in Lawns, Percales, Batiste and Dresden patterns. These Waists sold during the season at 48c, 59c, and 75c, to close they go at **25c**

Lot 2.

About 50 Waists in Pongee, Percales, Colored Cotton Fabrics, etc., detachable collars and cuffs. These Waists were a combination line that some in the lot sold as high as $1.50. To close out they go at **59c.**

Lot 3.

About 25 Waists in fancy lines, finest goods we carried this season, all good patterns left but too high-priced stuff. Everyone can get one now, usual price of the same Waist was $2.50. They all go now at **74c.**

THE ONLY GENUINE BARGAIN GIVING STORE IN CENTRE COUNTY.

Belt Bargains.

Brass Belts, Leather Belts, Stamped Belts, Belts of all descriptions, consisting of lines that have sold as high as 50 cents.

Choice of this Lot only 25 cents

Good Lace Curtains,

At a Cheap as Dirt Price.

300 pair just closed out of a curtain manufactory at one-half of their real value. If they are worth 75c, they are worth a penny. Our price, now,

Per pair, 49 cents,

Writing Paper.

Box Paper consisting of 2 dozen envelopes and enough paper to last your a month, sold all over at 10 cents,

Per Box Now, 5 cents.

75 sheets Note Paper, 9c.
75 good quality Envelopes 9c.

Muslin and Ginghams.

Good 1-yd wide Bleached Muslin, 4½c.
Good 1-yd wide Unbleached Muslin, 4½c.
Apron Gingham, fast color, pretty designs, 3c.

Special in Percales.

Yard-wide Percale, Shirt Waist Patterns in fancies and stripes, other stores ask you 12½c. for same goods,

Now per yard, 7 cents.

Our Mail Order Department is always at your service.
We guarantee to please you whether it is by person or letter.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.